

GREEK EXERCISES

BY

REV. E. E. BRYANT, M.A.

AND

E. D. C. LAKE, M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTERS AT CHARTERHOUSE

thoroughly, and the UNIVERSITY PRESS
Sentences, and the U.S. MILFORD
are supplementary for purposes of revision

By the same Authors

AN ELEMENTARY GREEK
GRAMMAR. 2s. 6d.

FIRST PUBLISHED 1911
REPRINTED (WITH CORRECTIONS)

PREFACE

THIS Exercise Book is based on Bryant and Lake's Greek Grammar, and aims, like the Grammar, at imparting a thorough knowledge of the elements of Greek without confusing the learner with unessential points.

An Introduction is placed at the beginning of the book containing in as brief a form as possible the outlines of Greek Syntax and some of the most necessary rules for writing Greek. The Exercises are divided into five parts, of which the first four correspond with the four stages of the Grammar ; at the head of each Exercise the references are given to those parts of the Grammar and Introduction which the Exercise illustrates. Special Vocabularies to be learnt by heart and a General Vocabulary, Greek-English and English-Greek, come at the end of the book.

In Part I sentences for translation into English are added for use before a pupil commences a Greek Reader. In the later Exercises of Part II the construction of Final and Consecutive Clauses is introduced, and from that point the regular constructions of the Compound Sentence are learnt in the Introduction stage by stage and illustrated and repeated in the Exercises. By the time Part V is reached the pupil should have learnt the Grammar thoroughly, and he is then taken on to Simple Conditional Sentences, and the use of *πρίν*, while the last few Exercises are supplementary for purposes of revision.

The Grammar and Introduction give practically all the information necessary for the Exercises, but several small points are intentionally left for the teacher to explain. No book will be of much assistance without intelligent use, and it is particularly recommended that the teacher should supplement the Exercises, especially those of Parts I and II, by similar sentences of his own.

This book is the result of a long experience of the teaching of beginners in Greek, and it has been found in practice that a year or eighteen months is long enough to enable a fairly intelligent beginner, working an hour a day at the subject, to cover thoroughly all that is contained in the Grammar and Exercises.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Definite Article, *ὁ, ἡ, τό*, is used :—

- a. where it is used in English.
- b. with Proper Names (but in the Vocative *ὦ* is used and not the Article), e. g.

οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Σωκράτης, this is Socrates.

- c. with Plural Nouns used to denote classes, e. g.

φιλεῖ τοὺς παῖδας, he loves boys.

- d. with Abstract Nouns, in many cases where the Article is not used in English, especially when the Abstract Noun is Subject, e. g.

ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐστιν ἡ τῆς τιμῆς αἰτία, Virtue is the cause of honour.

- e. with a Participle or Adjective or Adjectival Phrase to represent a Relative Clause, e. g.

οἱ λύοντες, those who loose.

2. The position of the Epithet.

Place the Epithet between the Article and its Noun.

- a. An Adjective used as Epithet, e. g.

ἡ δεινὴ μάχη, the terrible battle.

- b. A qualifying Phrase representing an Adjective, e. g.

οἱ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ νεανῖαι, the young men in the house.

οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει, the men in the city.

- c. Possessive Genitives, except these seven pronouns, *ἐμοῦ (μου), σοῦ, ἡμῶν, ὑμῶν, αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτῶν.*

3. Neuter Plural Subjects take a Singular Verb, e. g.

τὰ δῶρά ἐστι καλά, the gifts are beautiful.

4. Instrument and Means (Manner, &c.).

- a. These are generally expressed by the Dative, e. g.

τῷ βέλει θηρεύει τὸν λέοντα, with his dart he pursues the lion.

τῇ ἀρετῇ λύει τὸν δοῦλον, *by bravery he looses the slave.*

- b. Means may also be expressed by the Preposition διὰ with the Genitive, e.g.

διὰ τῆς σοφίας παιδεύει τὸν δοῦλον, *by his wisdom he trains the slave.*

5. Time.

- a. Duration of Time is expressed by the Accusative, e.g.

τὴν νύκτα ἐθήρευε τοὺς ἵππους, *throughout the night he was pursuing the horses.*

- b. Definite Time When is expressed by the Dative, e.g.

τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἦλθεν, *he came on the next day.*

- c. Indefinite Time When is expressed by the Genitive, e.g.

τῆς νυκτὸς ἦλθεν, *he came during the night.*

τριῶν ἡμερῶν βασιλεύσει, *within three days he will be king.*

6. The Middle Voice is used :—

- a. generally to express what one does *for* oneself, e.g.

ἐλύετο τοὺς ἵππους, *he loosed the horses for himself.*

- b. sometimes in a directly reflexive sense, e.g.

ἐλούετο, *he was washing himself.*

7. The Agent is expressed by the Preposition ὑπό with the Genitive, e.g.

ἐλύοντο ὑπὸ τοῦ δούλου, *they were being loosed by the slave.*

8. Comparison is expressed :—

- a. by ἢ, *than*, with the same case after it as before it, e.g.

ὁ πατὴρ σοφώτερός ἐστιν ἢ ἡ μήτηρ, *his father is wiser than his mother.*

- b. Direct Comparison may be expressed by the Genitive without ἤ, e. g.

ἡ γῆ τῆς θαλάσσης ἀσφαλεστέρα ἐστίν, *the land is safer than the sea.*

- 9 Genitive Absolute, corresponding to the Ablative Absolute in Latin, e. g.

τοῦ δούλου τὸν ἵππον λύοντος, *while the slave is loosing the horse.*

10. Commands and Exhortations.

- a. Commands are expressed by the Imperative, the Aorist for single or complete actions, the Present for repeated or continuous actions, e. g.

ἔστε ἀνδρεῖοι, *be brave men.*

λῦσον τὸν ἵππον, *loose the horse.*

- b. Exhortations, i. e. 1st person Commands, are in the Subjunctive, e. g.

λύωμεν, *let us loose.*

11. Prohibitions.

- a. For General Prohibitions use μή and the Present Imperative, e. g.

μὴ ἄδικος ἴσθι, *do not be unjust.*

- b. For Prohibitions of a particular act use μή and the Aorist Subjunctive, e. g.

μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσῃς, *do not do this.*

12. Wishes.

- a. Wishes for the future are expressed by εἴθε or εἰ γάρ, and the Optative, e. g.

εἴθε λύοιμεν αὐτόν, *would that we might loose him!*

- b. Unfulfilled Wishes for the past are expressed by εἴθε or εἰ γάρ and the Past Indicative, e. g.

εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐποίησας τοῦτο, *O that you had not done this!*

The Negative in all Wishes is μή.

13. Final Clauses express Purpose or Aim. The Sequence in Greek is one of Moods, not of Tenses, i. e. Sub-

junctive after Primary main Verbs, Optative after Historic main Verbs. Note that the Perfect is always Primary; the Imperative and Subjunctive of all tenses are Primary, the Optative Historic. The Introductory Particle is *ἵνα*, *ὥς* or *ὅπως*, and the Negative following is *μή*.

λέγω τοῦτο ἵνα λείπῃς τὴν πόλιν, *I say this that you may leave the city.*

οὐκ ἔλεγον τοῦτο ἵνα μὴ λείποις τὴν πόλιν, *I did not say this that you might not leave the city.*

14. **Consecutive Clauses** express Result. They are introduced by *ὥστε*.

a. *ὥστε* with Present or Aorist Infinitive (Negative *μή*).

οὐχ οὕτως ἀνδρείος ἦν ὥστε μηδὲν φοβεῖσθαι, *he was not brave enough to fear nothing.*

Note that the Subject of the Infinitive is in the Nominative, if it is the same as that of the main Verb.

b. *ὥστε* with the Indicative (Negative *οὐ*), where you wish to say that the result did actually happen.

ἦν δειλὸς ὥστε οὐκ εὔ ἐμάχετο, *he was a coward and so he did not fight well.*

15. **Temporal Clauses** (Definite Time). These are ordinary Relative Clauses with the Verb in the Indicative (Negative *οὐ*).

a. *Postquam*. *ἐπεὶ*, *ἐπειδὴ*, *ὥς*, *when*, *after*.

ἐξ οὗ, *since*, *i. e. from the time when*.

ἐπεὶ νύξ ἐγένετο, *ἔγραψα*, *after night came on, I wrote.*

ἐξ οὗ ἀνῆλθες, *οὐδὲν γέγονεν*, *since you came back, nothing has happened.*

b. *Dum*. *ἐν ᾧ*, *while* (= *dum* with Pres. Indic.).

ἕως, *ὅσον χρόνον*, *as long as* (= *dum* with ordinary tense).

ἐν ᾧ ἔγραφον, *εἰσῆλθεν*, *while I was writing, he came in.*

ὅσον χρόνον ἀπῆσθα, *ἔμενον*, *as long as you were absent, I remained.*

- c. *Antequam*. μέχρι, εως, *until*.
 πρότερον ἢ, *before*.
 πρίν, *before* (for construction see Introd.
 § 26).

μέχρι σκοτός ἐγένετο, ἐμάχοντο, *they fought till darkness came on*.

οὐκ ἐπαύσαντο πρότερον ἢ ἀπέθανον, *they did not stop until they were killed*.

N.B.—Future time is frequently indefinite, for which see the Indefinite Construction following.

16. Indefinite Constructions.

When you do not wish, even if you know, to specify person, time, &c., definitely, in English you often find 'any' or 'ever' in the sentence. This is generally the case with Temporal Clauses referring to the Future, e.g.

Whoever does this does wrong.

I will see you whenever (*or when*) you come.

For these Greek has a special construction.

- a. After a Primary main Verb use a Relative or Relative Particle, *with* ἄν, followed by the Subjunctive, e.g. ὅς ἄν, ὁπότεν (ὁπότε ἄν), ὅταν (ὅτε ἄν), ἐπειδάν (ἐπειδή ἄν); compare ἐάν (εἰ ἄν).

N.B.—This ἄν goes with the Relative, not with the Verb, and is not to be confused with the ἄν of Conditions.

- b. After a Historic main Verb use a Relative or Relative Particle, *without* ἄν, followed by the Optative.

ὅς ἄν τοῦτο ποιῇ, οὐκ ἀδικεῖ, *whoever does this is not acting unjustly*.

ὅς μὴ τοῦτο ποιούῃ, ἡδίκηκε, *any one who did not do this was acting unjustly*.

ἐπειδάν τις ταῦτα λέγῃ, πάντες γελῶσιν, *whenever any one says this, every one laughs*.

ἐπειδή τις μὴ φεύγοι, ἔχαιρεν, *whenever any one did not escape, he used to rejoice*.

N.B.—The Negative inside an Indefinite Clause is μή.

17. **Concessive Clauses.** Greek has no special construction for these clauses, but

- a. the Participle may have a Concessive force, especially when preceded by *καίπερ* or *καί* (Negative *οὐ*), e. g.

καίπερ οὐκ ἀνδρείος ὦν εὖ ἐμάχετο, though not being brave (though he was not brave) he fought well.

- b. A Conditional Clause, when preceded by *καί* (= *even*), often has a Concessive force, e. g.

Even if he comes, I shall go away.

See Conditional Clauses (Intro. § 25).

18. **Cautions for all Indirect Statements, Questions or Commands.**

- Always use the same Tense and same Negative as in the Direct.
- Never use the Subjunctive merely because the Statement is Indirect.
- Different verbs of saying, &c., take different constructions.

19. **Oratio Obliqua or Indirect Statement.**

First Method (with *ὅτι* or *ὥς* and a Finite Verb).

N.B.—Use this construction after all Verbs of saying, except *φημί*, *φάσκω* and *λέγεται*, and after Verbs of thinking.

First think what the words of the Direct Speech were. Then remember that you cannot alter the Tense or Negative from what it was in the Direct.

If the Verb of saying is Primary, keep the Moods of all Verbs after the *ὅτι* or *ὥς* also unchanged. If the Verb of saying is Historic, put all the Verbs after the *ὅτι* or *ὥς* into the Optative.

Direct. *οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ παῖς ὃς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ.*

This is the boy who does not act unjustly.

- Indirect. λέγει ὅτι οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ παῖς ὃς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ.
He says that this is the boy who does not act unjustly.
 ἔλεγεν ὅτι οὗτος εἶη ὁ παῖς ὃς οὐκ ἀδικοίη.
He said that this was the boy who did not act unjustly.

N.B.—Remember the Sequence—‘Unaltered or Optative’.

NOTE.—If the tense in the Direct was Imperfect or Pluperfect Indicative, the Mood is unaltered even after a Historic Verb of saying, e. g.

- Direct. ἀπέθανεν ὁ παῖς ὃν ἔλυνε.
The boy, whom you were loosing, died.
 Indirect. ἔλεγον ὅτι ἀποθάνοι ὁ παῖς ὃν ἐκεῖνος ἔλυνε.
They said that the boy whom that man was loosing had died.

20. Indirect Question.

Direct Questions are introduced by Interrogative Pronouns, Adjectives, or Adverbs, e. g. τίς; *who?* ποῖος; *of what sort?* πῶς; *how?* πότε; *when?* ποῦ; *where?* &c., or by Particles, e. g. ἦ; ἄρα οὐ (= *nonne*); ἄρα μή (= *num*); πότερον . . . ἢ (*utrum . . . an*).

Indirect Questions are introduced by τίς, ὅστις, ὁποῖος, ὅπως, ὁπότε, ὅπου, &c., or by εἰ, πότερον . . . ἢ.

The rules are the same as for Oratio Obliqua, § 18 and § 19, i. e. ‘Unaltered or Optative’, with the same exception in the case of the Imperfect and Pluperfect Indicative.

- Direct. τίς εἶ; *Who are you?*
 Indirect. ἐρωτᾷ ὅστις ἐστί, *he asks who he is.*
 ἠρώτα ὅστις εἶη, *he asked who he was.*
 ᾔδει ὅστις εἶη, *he knew who he was.*
 Direct. ἄρα τοῦτο ἐποίεις; *were you doing this?*
 ἠρώτησαν εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίει, *they asked whether he was doing this.*

21. Indirect Commands.

The main Verb of the Command becomes Infinitive (Subject Accusative), but for the Subordinate Verbs the rules are the same as for Oratio Obliqua, § 18 and § 19, and for Indirect Question, § 20.

Direct. *μὴ ἀεὶ μωρὸς ἴσθι.*

Do not always be foolish.

Indirect. *ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν μὴ ἀεὶ μωρὸν εἶναι.*

He bade him not to be always foolish.

Direct. *μὴ ποιήσῃς τοῦτο ὃ ποιεῖς.*

Do not do what you are doing.

Indirect. *ἐκέλευσας αὐτὸν μὴ ποιῆσαι τοῦτο ὃ ποιοίῃ.*

You bade him not to do what he was doing.

22. Oratio Obliqua or Indirect Statement.

Second Method (with the Infinitive).

Use this construction after *φημί*, *φάσκω* and *λέγεται*; it may also be used after Verbs of thinking and hoping.

The rules given in § 19 apply here also for the Subordinate Clauses, i. e. 'Unaltered or Optative', with the same exception in the case of the Imperfect and Pluperfect Indicative. But the main Verb is put in the Infinitive and its Subject in the Accusative.

N.B.—i. *οὗ φημι* = Latin *nego*.

ii. If the Subject of the Infinitive is the same as that of the main Verb, it is put in the Nominative, but should be omitted unless emphatic.

Direct. *ἥξουσιν ὅταν δύνωνται.*

They will come when they are able.

Indirect. *οὐκ ἔφη αὐτοὺς ἥξειν ὅτε δύναιντο.*

He said that they would not come when they were able.

ἐλπίζουσιν (αὐτοὶ) ἥξειν ὅταν δύνωνται.

They hope to come when they are able.

- Direct. ἔβαλλον τοὺς λίθους οὓς εἶχον.
They were throwing the stones which they had.
- Indirect. ἐνόμιζες αὐτοὺς βάλλειν τοὺς λίθους οὓς εἶχον.
You thought that they were throwing the stones which they had.

23. Oratio Obliqua or Indirect Statement.

Third Method (with Participle).

Use this construction after Verbs of knowing and perceiving. The rules are the same as in § 22, but a Participle takes the place of the Infinitive.

- Direct. ἤξουσιν ὅταν δύνωνται.
They will come when they are able.
- Indirect. ᾗσθετο αὐτοὺς ἤξοντας ὅτε δύναιτο.
He perceived that they would come when they were able.
- Direct. καλὸς ἐστιν.
He is beautiful.
- Indirect. αἰσθάνεται καλὸς ὢν.
He perceives that he is beautiful.

24. Causal Clauses express the reason of an action. They are introduced by ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, ὥς. The Verb is in the Indicative (Negative οὐ).

ἐπεὶ τοὺς λίθους ἔβαλον, ἐκολάσθησαν.
Since they threw the stones, they were punished.

25. Common Conditional Sentences in Greek are of three kinds. a. Ordinary Conditions. b. Condition denied. c. General Conditions.

a. Ordinary Conditions.

i. Present Time.

εἰ τοῦτο ποιεῖς, ἀδικεῖς.
si hoc facis, iniuste facis.

If you are doing this, you are doing wrong.

Rule: εἰ with Pres. or Perf. Indic. followed by Pres. or Perf. Indic. *without ἄν.*

ii. Past Time.

εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίεις, ἡδίκηεις.

si hoc faciebas, iniuste faciebas.

If you were doing this, you were doing wrong.

Rule : εἰ with Past Indic. followed by Past Indic. *without* ἄν.

iii. Future Time.

α. Vivid Future.

ἐάν τοῦτο ποιῇς, ἀδικήσεις.

si hoc facies, iniuste facies.

If you do this, you will do wrong.

Rule : ἐάν with Pres. or Aor. Subj. followed by Fut. Indic. *without* ἄν.

β. Vague Future.

εἰ τοῦτο ποιούης, ἀδικούης ἄν.

si hoc facias, iniuste facias.

If you were to do this, you would do wrong.

Rule : εἰ with Pres. or Aor. Opt. followed by Pres. or Aor. Opt. *with* ἄν.

b. Condition Denied.

i. Present Time.

εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίεις, ἡδίκηεις ἄν.

si hoc faceres, iniuste faceres.

If you were doing this (but you are not), you would be doing wrong.

Rule : εἰ with Imperf. Indic. followed by Imperf. Indic. *with* ἄν.

ii. Past Time.

εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίησας, ἡδίκησας ἄν.

si hoc fecisses, iniuste fecisses.

If you had done this (but you did not), you would have done wrong.

Rule : εἰ with Aor. Indic. followed by Aor. Indic. *with* ἄν.

c. **General Conditions** (compare Indefinite constructions, § 16).

i. **Present Time.** .

ἐάν τις ὑστερίξῃ, πληγὰς λαμβάνει.

If any one comes late, he is beaten.

Rule : ἐάν with Subj. followed by Pres. Indic. *without ἄν.*

ii. **Past Time.**

εἴ τις ὑστερίζοι, πληγὰς ἐλάμβανεν.

If any one came late, he used to be beaten.

Rule : εἰ with Opt. followed by Imperf. Indic. *without ἄν.*

N.B.—In all Conditional Clauses, in the 'if' part (Protasis), Negative μή.

In the other part (Apodosis), Negative οὐ.

Notice some of these in Oratio Obliqua.

Direct. ἐὰν τοῦτο ποιῇς, ἀδικήσεις.

Indirect. ἔλεγον ὅτι, εἰ τοῦτο ποιοίῃ, ἀδικήσοι.

Direct. εἰ τοῦτο ποιοίῃς, ἀδικοίῃς ἄν.

Indirect. ἔφασαν, εἰ τοῦτο ποιοίῃ, ἀδικεῖν ἄν.

Direct. εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίεις, ἡδίκηεις ἄν.

Indirect. ᾔσθόμεθα, εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίηι, αὐτὸν ἀδικοῦντα ἄν.

6. **πρὶν, before, until.**

a. In Affirmative Sentences πρὶν must be followed by the Infinitive, e. g.

ἀπῆλθον πρὶν ἐλθεῖν αὐτόν.

I went away before he came.

b. In Negative Sentences in Past Time πρὶν is used with the Past Indicative of events which did actually happen in the past, e. g.

οὐκ ἀπῆλθον πρὶν ἦλθεν ὁ ἀνὴρ.

I did not go away before he came (i. e. he did come).

- c. In other Negative Sentences *πρίν* is followed by the Indefinite Construction, e. g.

μὴ ἀπέλθῃς πρὶν ἂν μάθῃς.

Do not go away till you have learnt.

ἐκέλευσα αὐτὸν μὴ ἀπελθεῖν πρὶν μάθοι.

I told him not to go away till he had learnt.

PART I

NOTE.—In all exercises down to Exercise IV of Part III the Possessive Pronouns *my, your, his, &c.*, are to be translated by the Definite Article.

The References are to the pages of the Grammar and to the Sections of the Introduction.

EXERCISE I

Grammar : Nouns of First Declension (7–9); Definite Article (41).

Present and Imperfect Indicative Active of λύω (45).

Present Indicative of εἰμί (110).

Rules : Use of Article, position of Possessive Case (Introduction, § 1, § 2. c).

- A. 1. Of the victory. In the house. To the judge (*dat.*).
2. O soldiers. Of the army. The sailors (*acc.*).
3. We loose. You were loosing. He trains.
4. They are young men. He is the steward.
5. The judges were training the young men.
6. The stewards serve the judges (*dat.*).
7. We were striking the door.
8. Victory is the honour of battle.
9. The house of the goddess is in the market-place.
10. Judges, you were training the young man.
- B. 1. Soldiers and sailors are in the battle.
2. The young man was loosing the steward of the judge.

3. The wisdom of the Muses stops the battle.
4. Courage loosens the fetters of the soldiers.
5. In the sea the goddess was training the sailors.
6. The tables of the judges are in the country.
7. The fetters of the sailor are in the house of the Muse.
8. Stewards serve the young man.
9. O sailors, you were serving the judges in the houses.
10. The soldiers of the army were pursuing honour and courage.

- C. 1. ἡ νίκη λύει τὴν μάχην.
 2. οἱ νεανίαι εἰσὶν ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις.
 3. ἐν τῇ τῶν Μουσῶν οἰκίᾳ ἐστὶ τράπεζα.
 4. ὁ κριτὴς ἔλυε τὸν στρατιώτην καὶ τὸν ναύτην.
 5. ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ οἱ ταμίαι ἔκρουον τὰς θύρας.
 6. οἱ ναῦται παιδεύουσι τοὺς νεανίας ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ.
 7. ὁ τοῦ νεανίου ταμίης ἐδούλευε τῷ κριτῇ.
 8. ὁ Μοῦσα, λύεις τὴν μάχην.
 9. ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἔπαυες τὴν νίκην, ὦ ναῦτα.
 10. ἡ στρατιὰ δουλεύει τῇ θεᾷ.

- D. 1. ἐθήρευε τὸν ταμίαν.
 2. ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἐπαιδεύετε τοὺς νεανίας, ὦ κριταί.
 3. τοὺς τῆς στρατιᾶς στρατιώτας θηρεύετε.
 4. ναύτης εἰμὶ καὶ ἔπαυον τὴν μάχην.
 5. ἡ τῶν ναυτῶν ἀρετὴ ἔπαυε τὴν νίκην.
 6. οἱ στρατιῶται ἐδούλευον τοῖς ναύταις.
 7. ἐστὲ ταμίαι, ὦ νεανίαι.
 8. ὁ στρατιώτα, ἡ τῆς οἰκίας θύρα ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.
 9. ἔλυε τὰς τοῦ ταμίου πέδας.
 10. δουλεύεις τῷ ταμίᾳ.

EXERCISE II

Grammar : Nouns of Second Declension, λόγος, δῶρον (10).

Adjectives in -ος (21, 22).

Future Indicative Active of λύω (46).

Imperfect of εἰμί (110).

Rules : Neuter Plural Subjects (Intro. § 3).

Position of Epithet (Intro. § 2).

- A. 1. Of the brave general. The wise words. In the beautiful island.
 2. Evil deeds. The horses of the gods. The gifts of the archer.
 3. The gods stop diseases. Honour prevented evil words.
 4. He will loose the fetters. The soldiers will not march.
 5. The words of the slave were just.
 6. The horses of the general are not beautiful.
 7. The young slaves did not march to (πρός) the camp.
 8. The slave of the gods trusted the wise words (*dat.*).
 9. The words of the god will prevent the diseases of the beautiful horse.
 10. The bowmen did not trust the roads of the island.
- B. 1. The horses of the slaves were not in the camp.
 2. The gifts of the general were the cause of disease.
 3. Victory is the cause of glory to brave soldiers.
 4. The slaves of the steward will strike the young horses.
 5. The wicked archers struck the general in battle.
 6. O general, we will not hinder the glory of the army.
 7. Wise words are the cause of honour to good young men.

8. Brave slaves, you were preventing evil diseases.
9. I shall not trust the wicked steward of the young judge.
10. Brave deeds were a glory to the bowmen and the slaves.

C. 1. ὁ σοφὸς στρατηγὸς κωλύσει τοὺς τοῦ τοξότου λόγους.

2. ἡ κακὴ νόσος ἔπαυε τὰς μάχας.
3. τὰ δῶρα ἦν ἐν τῇ τοῦ ναύτου οἰκίᾳ.
4. οἱ ἀνδρεῖοι δοῦλοι ἦσαν δίκαιοι.
5. ἔπαυες τὴν καλὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν δόξαν.
6. οἱ δίκαιοι κριταὶ παιδεύουσιν τοὺς δούλους ἐν τῇ νήσῳ.
7. τοὺς ἵππους θηρεύομεν, ὧ νᾶνται, ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ.
8. οἱ κακοὶ νεανῖαι οὐκ ἐπίστευον τῷ ἀνδρείῳ κριτῇ.
9. ὧ στρατηγέ, ἐστρατεύομεν πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν.
10. ὧ στρατιῶτα, παίεις τοὺς δούλους καὶ τοὺς ἵππους.

D. 1. τὰ τῶν δούλων ἔργα ἐκώλυε τὴν καλὴν νίκην.

2. στρατιῶται ἀνδρεῖοι ἦτε ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.
3. οἱ σοφοὶ τοξόται λύσουσι τὰς τοῦ νεανίου πέδας.
4. οἱ νεανῖαι ἐδούλευον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς κριταῖς.
5. ἐν τῇ δὲ στρατεύουσι πρὸς τὴν καλὴν νῆσον.
6. ὁ θεὸς οὐκ ἐπίστευε τοῖς καλοῖς ἵπποις.
7. ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἐπίστευες τῷ νεανίᾳ.
8. τὰ καλὰ δῶρα καὶ οἱ σοφοὶ λόγοι εἰσὶν ἡ τῆς δόξης αἰτία.
9. ἔλυνον τὰς τῶν δούλων καὶ τῶν ναυτῶν πέδας.
10. οἱ νεανῖαι οὐκ ἔπαιον τὸν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ δούλον.

EXERCISE III

Grammar: Nouns of Third Declension, Consonantal Stems
(12-14).

Rest of Indicative Active of λύω (45-47).

Rules: Instrument and Means (Introd. § 4).

- A. 1. The guards were loosing the heralds of Greece in the contest.
2. The old men were reigning in their fatherland.
3. There were lions in the mountains of the island.
4. With darts the Greeks will pursue the giants from the country.
5. The friendly leaders have loosed the chariots by bravery.
6. The god pursued the hostile Greeks with a sword.
7. The Greeks had loosed the bodies of the lions.
8. The names of the gods were dear to the old men of the mountains.
9. The gods will pursue the Arabians with lions.
10. The giants will shake the mountains of the Greeks.
- B. 1. The guard was hunting a lion in a chariot.
2. The lions shook the bodies of the old men.
3. The heralds were pursuing the guard out of the mountains into the walls.
4. The old men will reign in the islands of Greece.
5. The chariots were hostile to the Greeks in the contest.
6. The names of the leaders were the hope of the fatherland.
7. The swords and the darts were a cause of hope to the archer.
8. The wise leaders were preventing the diseases of the soldiers.

9. The gifts of the just gods were dear to sailors.
10. The Arabians will trust the friendly words of the wise old men.

- C. 1. οἱ φύλακες οὐκ ἐλελύκεσαν τοὺς λέοντας.
 2. ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι οἱ δαίμονες ἐβασίλευον.
 3. ἐκ τῶν ἀρμάτων οἱ γέροντες ἔσεισαν τὰ βέλη.
 4. τὰ τῶν Ἀράβων σώματα ἦν ἐν τῇ πατρίδι.
 5. οἱ γίγαντες σείσουσι τὰ ὄρη ἐν τῷ ἀγῶνι.
 6. οἱ κήρυκες οὐ φίλοι εἰσὶ τοῖς ἡγεμόσιν.
 7. τὰ ξίφει ἦν ἐχθρὰ τοῖς τῆς Ἑλλάδος γέρονσιν.
 8. λελύκαμεν τὸν Ἕλληνα ἐκ τοῦ ἀγῶνος.
 9. αἱ τῶν ἐλευθέρων ἐλπίδες οὐ φίλαι ἦσαν τοῖς πονηροῖς.
 10. οἱ τῆς πατρίδος κήρυκες κελεύσουσι τοὺς Ἀραβας.
- D. 1. οὐκ ἐθήρευον τοὺς λέοντας βέλεσι καὶ ξίφεσιν.
 2. ξίφει ἔπαισαν τὴν τοῦ γέροντος κεφαλὴν.
 3. οἱ σοφοὶ καὶ ἀγαθοὶ οὐκ ἐπίστευον τοῖς κακοῖς.
 4. ὃ ἀνδρεῖοι Ἕλληνες, λελύκατε τὴν πατρίδα καὶ τοὺς φίλους.
 5. ἐλελύκετε, ὃ στρατιῶται, τοὺς καλοὺς νεανίας.
 6. σείσετε, ὃ γίγαντες, τὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν τείχη.
 7. τοῖς λέουσιν οὐ φίλα ἦν τὰ τῶν φυλάκων βέλη.
 8. ἐπαύσατε τὴν μάχην καὶ βασιλεύσετε.
 9. οὐ πιστεύσω τοῖς ἐν τῷ ἄρματι νέοις.
 10. σοφοὶ ἤμεν καὶ ἐπαιδεύομεν τοὺς ναύτας.

EXERCISE IV

Grammar: Nouns of Third Declension, πόλις, βασιλεύς, ἰχθύς (15, 16).

Present and Imperfect Indicative, Middle and Passive, of λύω (48).

Rules: Use of Cases to express Time (Intro. § 5).

Meanings of Middle (Intro. § 6).

- A. 1. We educate. He will strike. Thou hast loosed.
Ye had loosed.
2. I was pursuing. They have shaken. They ruled.
We were friendly.
3. He is washing himself. He was proceeding. They
are loosing for themselves.
4. We were ceasing from work. Ye are washing
yourselves.
5. The citizens were proceeding into the city at
evening.
6. During the summer the Arabians will plunder the
mainland.
7. At night the priests wash in the sea.
8. Strangers, ye were not faithful to the king at the
season of winter.
9. We were catching fish for ourselves, you are sacri-
ficing to the gods.
10. The prophets have loosed the kings, the horsemen
will strike the masters.
- B. 1. The fishes of the king were dear to the prophets
of the city.
2. By courage and strength we shall plunder the
meadows of the island.
3. The ranks of the horsemen did not proceed into
the city in daytime.
4. Throughout summer the meadows produce flowers,
in winter the force of snow is evident.

5. At evening and through the night the deeds of the evil judge cease.
 6. The kings were pursuing the judge in the city, the lions will pursue the king in the meadow.
 7. We will train the strength of the Greeks by the hope of glory.
 8. Bravery is a cause of strength to young men and old men.
 9. Prophets and priests did not march into battle in the ranks of the Greeks.
 10. At evening you wash. Throughout the day they were proceeding into the city. In the summer we cease from the words of wisdom.
- C. 1. τοῦ θέρους ἐπορευόμεθα πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.
 2. ἐν τῇ τοῦ χειμῶνος ὥρᾳ οἱ πολῖται ἰχθύς ἐθήρευον.
 3. οἱ βασιλῆς οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν τοῖς ξένοις μάντεσιν.
 4. αἱ τῶν στρατιωτῶν τάξεις ἦσαν ἡ τῆς ἰσχύος αἰτία.
 5. νυκτὶ ἐπαύοντο οἱ δεσπότες τοῦ ἀγῶνος.
 6. οἱ ἱππῆς ἐλήστευσαν τοὺς ἱερέας τῆς νυκτός.
 7. οἱ ἰχθύες δῆλοι ἦσαν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ τοῖς ναύταις.
 8. τῆς ἐσπέρας ἐλούου ἐν τῷ λειμῶνι, ὃ βασιλεῦ.
 9. ἔθυσαν οἱ μάντεις καὶ ἐπορεύοντο πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.
 10. οὐκ ἦν χιὼν ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι τοῦ θέρους.
- D. 1. ἐν ταῖς τάξεσιν οὐκ ἦσαν οἱ μάντεις.
 2. ἐληστεύοντο ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τῆς ἐσπέρας.
 3. οὐ πιστοὶ εἰσι τῷ βασιλεῖ οἱ ξένοι ἱππῆς.
 4. ἐπορεύεσθε τὴν νύκτα πρὸς τὰ ὄρη, ὃ δεσπότης.
 5. οἱ ἰχθύες οὐ θηρεύονται βέλεσιν, ὃ ναῦτα.
 6. ὁ θεὸς ἔπαυσε τὴν τοῦ λέοντος ἰσχύιν.
 7. τὸν χειμῶνα καὶ τὸ θέρος λούεσθε ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ.
 8. ἡ θάλασσα φύει τοὺς ἰχθύς καὶ ἡ γῆ τοὺς λέοντας.
 9. πορευόμεθα πρὸς τὴν πόλιν καὶ κωλύσομεν τὴν μάχην.
 10. νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν πορεύονται οἱ πολῖται.

EXERCISE V

Grammar: Irregular Nouns of 1st stage (18-20).

Rest of Indicative, Middle and Passive, of λύω
(48-52).

Rules: Use of the Article with Phrases (Intro. § 2. b).
Agent (Intro. § 7).

- A. 1. To the worthy men. Of the wise father. The beautiful feet (*acc.*).
2. The laws are hard. In the ship. To the just servants. Of the oxen.
3. Out of the hands of the daughter. In the months of the year. The weapons were evil.
4. The feet and hands had been loosed. We have loosed the cow.
5. You will loose for yourselves. The leaders will be loosed.
6. We were not loosed. He loosed himself. You were being loosed.
7. You loosed yourself. The ships in the sea. The women in the city.
8. To the young man from the ships. The trees and walls in the land.
9. The war in the beautiful land will be stopped by the brave fathers.
10. The young men were educated in the city, but they did not sacrifice to the gods.
- B. 1. The meadows in the island do not produce flowers for the daughters of the citizen.
2. The oxen from the mainland were pursued into the ships.
3. By wisdom and virtue the maidens and the women will be trained throughout the month.

4. By fear of the laws the evil deeds of the soldiers had been hindered.
5. The arms of the brave soldier were being brandished by the father of the prophet.
6. During the night they have marched into the city. The mountains are difficult for the feet of the soldiers.
7. The Arabians in the mountains will plunder the houses of the Greeks in summer.
8. Old men, you have ransomed the cities and are worthy of honour and glory.
9. The chariots had been stopped in the battle. The men in the ship have not been trained.
10. The oxen are being sacrificed to the strange deities. The kings have not trusted the prophets and priests.

- C. 1. οἱ ἐν τῇ νηὶ ἄνδρες οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν τῷ ἀξίῳ στρατηγῷ.
2. τῆς ἡμέρας ἐπορεύοντο οἱ βόες πρὸς τὴν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ νῆσον.
 3. τὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὕδωρ παύσει τῆς ὁδοῦ τοὺς πιστοὺς στρατιώτας.
 4. οἱ τοῦ πατρὸς θεράποντες ἐθηρεύθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τοξοτῶν.
 5. αἱ τοῦ ἱερέως θυγατέρες ἐλούσαντο τοὺς πόδας καὶ τὰς χεῖρας ἐν τῷ ὕδατι.
 6. οἱ μὲν πατέρες δουλεύουσιν, αἱ δὲ μητέρες λυθίσονται.
 7. φόβῳ τῶν νόμων οἱ βασιλῆς λύσονται τὰς ἐν τῇ πόλει κόρας.
 8. ὁ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ πόλεμος οὐ παυθήσεται ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν.
 9. τοῖς ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν ὅπλοις παυθήσεται ἡ τῶν γιγάντων μάχη.

10. τοὺς μὲν ἄνδρας ἐλύσω ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ, τὰς δὲ γυναῖκας οὐ.

D. 1. τὴν ἡμέραν ἐπορεύοντο οἱ πολῖται πρὸς τὸν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ποταμόν.

2. οἱ μάντιες ἐλέλυντο ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει δικαίων κριτῶν.

3. ὁ χαλεπὸς νόμος κωλύσει τὰ τῶν κακῶν ναυτῶν ἔργα.

4. οἱ ἐν τοῖς ὅρεσι ποταμοὶ ἐκώλυσαν τὴν τῶν ἱππέων ὁδόν.

5. αἱ νῆες ἐλγιστεύοντο ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ νηὶ Ἀράβων.

6. τῇ ἐσπέρᾳ οἱ θεράποντες παύσονται τῶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἔργων.

7. οἱ μὲν ἰχθύες εἰσὶν ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ, αἱ δὲ βόες ἐν τῇ νήσῳ.

8. τὰ καλὰ δένδρα οὐ φύουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐν τῇ τῶν Ἑλλήνων χώρᾳ.

9. οἱ θεράποντες λέλυνται τῆς νυκτὸς ὑπὸ τοῦ κριτοῦ.

10. τὰς μὲν χεῖρας ἐλούσω ἐν τῷ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὕδατι, τοὺς δὲ πόδας οὐ.

EXERCISE VI

Grammar: Adjectives of Third Declension of 1st stage
(25-27, 29-31).

Infinitives and Participles of λύω (45-53).

Rules: Use of Article with Participle (Intro. § 1. e).

- A. 1. To have loosed. To be loosing. To loose. To be loosing for oneself.
2. To be about to be loosed. To have been loosed. Having loosed the kings.
3. To be about to ransom. Ransoming. Those who are loosing.

4. To those who have broken (λύω) the treaty. The messengers who desire clear words.
5. Those who loose the black ship do not desire to pursue the enemy.
6. Those who wish to stop the fight are often not able to sacrifice in the city.
7. Priests in the island sacrificed the oxen which had been loosed.
8. Having educated the noble daughter of the king the poets were willing to cease from faction.
9. The prudent kings being about to prevent the battle will not trust the valour of the sailors.
10. All things are clear both on sea and land to the gods who rule.

- B.
1. The happy sailors catch many fishes in the great river.
 2. We trusted the clear letters of the king who loosed the slave.
 3. False words are not often worthy of noble leaders.
 4. With noble valour you will pursue the black ox and the great lion.
 5. The land army was hostile to all the ships which were preventing faction.
 6. The letters were not true, but you wished to trust the words of the noble ruler.
 7. Many matters were already clear to the race of prudent poets.
 8. During a long time the party of false prophets was shaking the great city.
 9. The walls of the city were shaken, but the leaders have stopped the great fear of the citizens.
 10. The black oxen have been let loose into the meadows. The priests were not able to go into the fatherland.

- C. 1. οἱ εὐγενεῖς ποιηταὶ οὐχ οἰοί τ' εἶσι παῦσαι τὸν πόλεμον.
2. οἱ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ στρατεύοντες στρατηγοὶ οὐκ ἐθέλουσι ληστεύειν τὴν γῆν.
3. ἡ τῶν πολιτῶν στάσις οὐ παυθήσεται ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀρχόντων.
4. πολλάκις ἤδη αἱ σπονδαὶ λέλυνται ὑπὸ τῶν ψευδῶν βασιλέων.
5. τὸ μὲν τῶν πολεμίων γένος μέγα ἐστί, τὸ δὲ τῶν πεζῶν κράτος οὐ πολὺ.
6. ὁ σώφρων στρατηγὸς ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει ἄρχοντας παύειν τὴν στάσιν.
7. πολλὸν ἤδη χρόνον ἐπορεύοντο οἱ ναῦται πρὸς τὴν μέλαιναν ναῦν.
8. ἡ τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐπιστολὴ σαφὴς τ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἀληθής.
9. πάντες οἱ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ δουλεύοντες βούλονται παύεσθαι τοῦ ἔργου.
10. οἱ πεζοὶ ἐκόντες πορευθήσονται πρὸς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων πόλιν.

- D. 1. ἡ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ληστευθεῖσα πόλις οὐκ ἐθέλει πειστεύειν τῷ βασιλεῖ.
2. ἐκέλευσα πάντας τοὺς ἄνδρας θηρεύειν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ βοῦς.
3. ἡ μὲν στάσις πέπαυται, οἱ δὲ ἄρχοντες οὐχ οἰοί τ' εἶσι λύειν τοὺς πολεμίους.
4. ἡ μέλαινα βοῦς οὐκ ἐθέλει λούσασθαι ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ ποταμῷ.
5. οἱ τοὺς ἵππους λύοντες φόβῳ τῶν νόμων κωλυθήσονται.
6. οἱ πεζοὶ ἐκελεύοντο ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τὴν γῆν ληστεύειν.
7. βούλομαι μὲν λούεσθαι ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, πολλάκις δὲ οὐχ οἶός τ' εἰμι.

8. οἱ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ἄρχοντες οὐκ εἰσὶν οὕτως εὐδαίμονες.
9. αἱ γυναῖκες οὐχ ἔκοῦσαι δουλεύουσι τοῖς εὐγενέσι γέρονσιν.
10. οἱ ὑπὸ τῶν κριτῶν λελυμένοι οὐκ ἐθέλουσι παύειν τὴν τῶν πολιτῶν στάσιν.

EXERCISE VII

Grammar: Common Comparisons and Declension of
βελτίων (32, 33).

Rest of λύω, εἰμί (45-53, 110, 111).

Rules: Comparison (Introd. § 8).

Commands and Exhortations (Introd. § 10).

- A. 1. Let us loose the feet of the heralds. Loose your hands. Let the soldiers march.
2. Be willing to go to the city. Let us wish death. Let them prevent faction.
3. Be ye loosed from the fetters. Be thou prevented. Let him be willing to strike the ox.
4. Danger and death are safer than the Furies to noble men.
5. Therefore by counsel and wisdom ye will be more fortunate than by wealth and power.
6. Now he wished to be braver than his father and to march against the shields of the foe.
7. Be ye more useful to the land of your fathers by valour.
8. We wish to be the richest and most fortunate of all the men in the city.
9. They went therefore into the city and to the higher mountains.
10. The most terrible nature of the Furies stops the tongue of the noble judge.

- B. 1. The lion is not greater than the ox, but it pursued many oxen out of the mountains.
2. The ship which has pursued the enemy in the sea is swifter.
3. Victory is easier to those who have already been trained in battle.
4. Those who struck the willing horses have been hindered on the road to the city.
5. The Arabians are the richest, but the Greeks are wiser than all men.
6. The strength of all the ships is most useful to the city in summer.
7. The men in the ship have pursued the most terrible foes into the harbours of the mainland.
8. The swiftest horses are not always fortunate in the contest.
9. The council of the old men is more useful to the young men in the meadows.
10. O most noble leaders, may we be able to stop the power of the false tongue.

- C. 1. ὁ κίνδυνος δεινότερός ἐστι τοῖς πολίταις τοῦ θανάτου.
2. ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ἡ ἀσπίς τοῦ πλούτου ὠφελιμωτέρα ἔσται.
3. ἀσφαλέστατον οὖν ἔσται λῦσαι τὰς βούς.
4. παίδευε, ὦ αἰσχιστε, τοὺς κακίστους παῖδας.
5. ἡ τῶν Ἑρινύων φύσις δεινοτάτη ἦν.
6. ἐν τῷ λιμένι ἀσφαλέστεροι ἔσονται ἢ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ.
7. τὰ ὑψηλότατα ὄρη κάλλιστα ἦν.
8. θάσσω ἐστὶν ἡ Ἑρινὺς τοῦ μεγίστου λέοντος.
9. ὦ καλλίστη πόλι, νῦν ἐκ θανάτου λυθήσει.
10. οὐ ῥᾶστον αἰεὶ ἔσται τὴν τῆς γλώσσης δύναμιν παῦσαι.

- D. 1. τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους καὶ δεινοτάτους ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστι λύειν.
 2. θαυμασιωτέρα ἐστὶν ἡ βουλὴ τῆς γλώσσης ἐν τῇ πόλει.
 3. ὁ θάνατος οὐκ οἶός τέ ἐστι παῦσαι τὴν τῆς Ἐρινύος δύναμιν.
 4. ἡδιστον ἦν τοῖς θαυμασίοις παισὶ τοῦ ἔργου παύεσθαι.
 5. ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῖς ἀνδρειοτάτοις ἡδίων ἔσται τοῦ πολέμου.
 6. ὃ καλλίστη θύγατερ, οὐ σοφώτερα εἶ τοῦ πατρός.
 7. λύνωντων νῦν τοὺς ἀρίστους καὶ πιστοτάτους ναύτας.
 8. παύομεν τὸν τῆς δεινοτάτης μάχης κίνδυνον.
 9. ταῖς ἀσπίσι κωλύουσιν τὰ ἐκ τῶν τειχῶν βέλη.
 10. ὃ αἵσχιστε καὶ μελάντατε τῶν Ἀράβων, οὐ λέλουσαι.

EXERCISE VIII

Grammar: Pronouns of 1st stage (38, 40-42).

Rules: Genitive Absolute (Introd. § 9).

- A. 1. The fetters of the herald having been loosed, he struck me with a stone.
 2. The Arabian being a robber, we were unable to cease from fear and grief.
 3. We were for a long time prevented by the guard who was in the house.
 4. The horse is a cause of honour to you and to us.
 5. These are the safest ships. We have trained them in the harbour.
 6. Who prevented them? These are the men who will march towards the walls.
 7. Certain oxen which were in the meadow were let loose by the slaves.
 8. Some very useful swords were brandished by the citizens at evening.

9. Who will train for some months the prudent young men?
 10. The richest land cannot produce more noble women than those who have educated you.
- B.
1. When they had sacrificed the oxen, the priests were wiser than the king.
 2. A certain young man, when he had been struck by a sword, pursued many foes into the ship.
 3. What king was ruling in the land in which you and he were marching?
 4. Who of you therefore was wishing to stop them from the battle in the harbour?
 5. A certain land always produced most beautiful flowers during the whole year.
 6. The young men will wash their feet in the river and sacrifice certain oxen.
 7. Go ye into all cities loosing all the prophets and kings.
 8. Prevent the deeds of those who wish to plunder in Greece.
 9. Let us be able to serve in the city, when we have been loosed from fetters.
 10. The most disgraceful men who struck the kings are more hostile than the Furies to their land.
- C.
1. ὦ λήσται, λύετε με ἐκ τῶν πεδῶν.
 2. οὔτοι ἔλυνόν τινα ἐν τῷ τοῦ λήϊστου οἴκῳ.
 3. οἱ βόες, οὓς ἔλυσες, ἦσαν ἡμῖν αἰτία λύπης.
 4. τῶν τέκνων λελυμένων ἡμεῖς ἐπορευόμεθα πρὸς τὸν οἶκον.
 5. τὰ σκῆπτρα σημεῖά ἐστι τῆς δυνάμεως, ὦ γέρον.
 6. τῶν πολεμίων θηρευσάντων τοὺς ἵππους, οἱ ἱππῆς οὐχ οἱοί τε ἦσαν στρατεύεσθαι.
 7. ὑμῖν πλείων ἦν σῖτος ἢ ἡμῖν, ὦ κάκιστοι.
 8. τοῦ ἱερέως θύοντος τὸν βοῦν, ὑμεῖς ἐλούεσθε.

9. οἱ πόλεως τινὸς πολίται σοφώτεροι τούτων ἦσαν.
 10. ὁ δοῦλος λελυμένος ἐπαύσατο τοῦ ἔργου.

- D. 1. τίς τῶν Ἑλλήνων οὐ λύσει σέ, ὦ ἀδελφέ;
 2. ἐκέλευσα αὐτὸν θηρεύειν τοὺς μεγίστους ἰχθῦς.
 3. κελεύσαντος τοῦ βασιλέως οἱ μάντις ἐβούλοντο
 πάυειν τὴν μάχην.
 4. τίς παύσει λύπης σημεία ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ;
 5. οἱ λελυμένοι δοῦλοι οὐκ αἰὲν παύονται τῶν ἔργων.
 6. ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος αἱ ἄρισται νῆες ὑπὸ τούτου ἐλύθησαν.
 7. σοῦ οὐκ ἐθέλοντος πορεύεσθαι, τίς παύσει τὴν
 στάσιν;
 8. στόλος τις, ὃς ἦν ἐν τῷ λιμένι, ἐλύετο.
 9. ἐν οἴκῳ τινὶ πλείστος σῆτος ἦν πολλὰ ἔτη.
 10. τίς ἔλυσε τούσδε; οὗτοι οὐ τιμῆς ἀξιώτατοί εἰσιν.

PART II

EXERCISE I

Grammar : Nouns of 1st and 2nd stages (7-20).

εἶμι (112).

Rules : Prohibitions (Introd. § 11).

- A. 1. Let us loose the dogs. Loose the ship. O masters,
do not always educate the boys.
2. Go into the city. Do not pursue the lion. Old
man, do not be king.
3. Let the ships be loosed. Loose for yourselves the
fathers. Do not ever go to the mountains.
4. Let no one produce flowers. Do not sacrifice the
oxen. Do not always sacrifice to Zeus.
5. There are many bones in the black eels. Do not
always trust your ears.
6. Let not the Athenians trust their feet. Let us not
be slaves in the ship.
7. Do not prevent this. Do not be prevented now.
Do not march to the harbour.
8. Let us go. Let them not go. O Athenians, do not
ransom the Scythians.
9. Spears will not be in the hands of the ambassadors
whose land you plundered.
10. He loosed the feet and fore-arms. Sparta, you
ransomed the women.
- B. 1. Ears and hands and feet and bones are useful to
the bodies of men.
2. The black ships being loosed, there was a most
terrible battle in the great harbour.

3. We pursued many fishes and eels. He went into certain high mountains.
4. The oxen having been loosed often went into the meadows in winter.
5. Do not be willing to trust in your spears and axes all the day.
6. The axes in their hands were visible to the ranks of the soldiers.
7. The Scythians did not often wash, but they used to catch large eels.
8. He had not loosed the ambassadors. You have loosed the hand and fore-arm of the slave. We loosed you.
9. During the whole voyage the admiral of the Athenians wished to prevent peace.
10. What was more fortunate for noble ambassadors than the contest?

EXERCISE II

Grammar: Adjectives and Adverbs of 1st and 2nd stages
(21-31, 34).

τιμῶ (-άω) (54-57).

Rules: Wishes (Intro. § 12).

- A. 1. Would that I might be loosed! O that he would ransom! Would that you might honour!
2. May he not be prevented! Let us not go. Boys, do not laugh.
3. He was honouring the neighbours. We were honoured. You acquire a tent.
4. O soldiers, conquer. You were being conquered. You acquired. We are honoured.
5. Let him be honoured. May you be honoured! Let us not laugh.

6. O that you might not honour the unjust murderers!
They were honouring swift horses.
7. The fortifications of the place were not deficient.
The signals are clear to the horsemen.
8. She honours sweet wines. In the places which
are lacking in water (*gen.*) we shall not honour
sailors.
9. I possess both a golden and a silver table. Children,
old women are not honoured.
10. Honour all men. Would that you had not been
conquered long ago! The battle is not pleasant
to all.

- B.
1. By the feet of the swift horsemen victory was being
prevented.
 2. Zeus will not always honour in the swift contest the
golden spears of the noble young men.
 3. O Zeus, may we not be conquered! He obtained
much food from the ship.
 4. Having washed, they went to the temples. Would
that they had not then sacrificed the boy!
 5. The sufferings of the oxen were not pleasant to
Zeus, whom the priests wished to honour.
 6. While I was honouring the gods, the enemy were
being conquered by the king.
 7. Fishes are pleasant food for poor men. There will
be victory and peace in the end of the battle.
 8. Those who laugh will not be loosed. O that we
might honour the heads of wise teachers!
 9. Do not sacrifice the great ox. O Zeus, be in our
city. Slave, go to the house.
 10. Thou wast being conquered. Thou wast honoured.
Thou didst possess.

EXERCISE III

Grammar: Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs of 1st and 2nd stages (32-34).

ποιῶ (-έω) (58-61).

- A. 1. We are making. You were not making. Let us make a shout.
 2. They were made. You were being made. Make ditches, neighbour.
 3. O that he might dwell! Let the soldiers make war. Seek virtue, my sons.
 4. Do not always be unjust, robbers. Do not fear the darts. You laugh.
 5. He frightened the old woman. They fought many months. I was not honoured long ago.
 6. Those who laugh pleasantly are more prudent than those who fight disgracefully.
 7. The weak old men did not love the healthy boy whom we honoured.
 8. Fear is always more disgraceful to the healthy than to the weak and poor.
 9. By the vote of the assembly they treat well the archers and the herald.
 10. Be more friendly to the Greeks. Love the most ancient laws.
- B. 1. Swift ships are often better for those who love victory.
 2. A few men are stronger than many women. It is most disgraceful to do this.
 3. He is older than you but smaller than I.
 4. We went into the middle of the city in which you were seeking your mother.
 5. Let the better prophets fear nothing. They will dwell more safely in a smaller city.

6. They who live most prudently do no wrong to the poorer citizens.
7. Let him not wrong the healthy man. Justice is most sweet to the wiser sailors.
8. The horse is swifter than the dog and more useful to those who seek victory.
9. The robbers made war with shields and spears and frightened the weak old women.
10. We sought help swiftly for those who were being disgracefully prevented.

EXERCISE IV

Grammar : Numerals of 2nd stage (35-37).

δηλω (-όω) (62-65).

- A. 1. We were showing. He shows. They are shown.
You will show.
2. Ye were shown. Thou showest. Show ye. To show.
3. Let us show. O that we might be shown! Let them be shown.
4. Thou wast showing. Honour thou. Love ye. To honour.
5. Of the (man) who laughs. Of the (women) who seek.
To the (men) who enslave.
6. He was loving most those who best prevented wicked factions.
7. They did less wrong to those who lived most disgracefully and honoured wealth.
8. They waged war more equally when the horsemen were nearer and higher up.
9. They have shown the three standards most clearly to the citizens who are fighting from the walls.

10. We laughed when nine old men showed their heads to the ambassadors of the king.
- B.
1. The work had been well done by the most prudent boys during the sixth day.
 2. Fourteen boys and twenty-five women were doing their work in the meadow.
 3. Eleven kings who ruled in Greece plundered fifty cities on the seventh night.
 4. One hundred horsemen went very quickly for twenty days towards the city.
 5. Let us not enslave those who have fought more bravely than you.
 6. You are not honoured by those who possess more ships and swifter horsemen.
 7. They were making better walls and most useful cities.
 8. The boy wished to cease from the hardest work and laughed most pleasantly.
 9. He was obtaining more glory than those who had shown the greatest bravery.
 10. Those who were being honoured were most worthy to possess the power of the nobles.

EXERCISE V

Grammar: πλέκω, Guttural stems (66-69).

- A.
1. He will fold. Ye folded. They have folded. We had folded.
 2. Ye have folded for yourselves. The garlands were wreathed. You wreathed for yourself.
 3. It will be folded. They will have been wreathed. It has been wreathed.

4. Carpenters, we have been confused by the foolish words of the orator.
 5. O that the runners had guarded the gates more securely in the evening!
 6. Draw up the horsemen near by and let the gates be guarded.
 7. All places will not be guarded by those who have been confused.
 8. The runners had fared well in the race and were being honoured very much.
 9. Many noble deeds had been done quickly by the older men.
 10. In all parts of the land the pleasant words of the prophet have often been proclaimed.
- B.
1. For some time he did not wish to have been proclaimed king.
 2. Those who were drawn up in the mountains threw into confusion the black horsemen.
 3. O that they might weave the garland more quickly for the happy priest!
 4. When this was done by you, many things were lacking in the city.
 5. Certain nations of the Arabians will guard most safely those who are going upwards.
 6. Let us not be confused by the darts of those who will be drawn up.
 7. The archers have been drawn up in three ranks and are showing their darts.
 8. Ye were loving clear words. Let us show clearly the (things) which have been done.
 9. Let this be done more prudently and be not confused, workmen.
 10. The men who were drawn up will not be confused by the words proclaimed in the market place.

EXERCISE VI

Grammar: λέπω, Labial Stems (70-73).

Rules: Final and Consecutive Clauses (Introd. § 13 and § 14).

- A. 1. He has been left. Ye had been left. We fail.
You will not leave.
2. Do not leave this. Do not be leaving. They had
been sent. Thou hast been sent.
3. O that they might write! Let them not injure.
Let them be concealed. It will be thrown.
4. He wrote in order that we might send. They throw
in order that they may injure.
5. We proclaimed this that you might not write. You
will not go in order to guard.
6. He showed his bravery to honour his city. They
have not written lest they may be injured.
7. He was so cowardly as to fear everything. They
did not go quickly enough to escape.
8. You were brave enough not to be confused. We
were not so foolish as to honour nobody.
9. The words were so pleasant that we laughed.
You were wise enough not to do this.
10. The horsemen were so noble that they feared
nothing. I went very quickly so that I was not
hindered.
- B. 1. They were waging war so that they might not be
enslaved. Proclaim this that the garlands be not
woven.
2. We shall not do this to obtain glory. He will fight
so bravely as to conquer.
3. The kings were prudent enough to conquer. The
signs were clear enough to show this.

4. Do not draw up your soldiers to frighten the city of your fathers.
5. When they left the camp, they marched three days to seek water. .
6. We had hidden the golden table that the soldiers might not plunder the temple.
7. When the land was being plundered, we were not able to go to catch eels.
8. We have been sent to proclaim the victory to the ranks of the army.
9. They will be left for a long enough time to be able to escape.
10. The oxen were so large that they could not go quickly from the ditch to the meadow.

EXERCISE VII

Grammar : πείθω, νομίζω, Dental Stems (74-79).

1. To have been persuaded. To have been injured.
To have been honoured. To have been confused.
2. Ye will think. He was conveyed. Thou hast been punished. Ye had been persuaded.
3. They will obey me. Persuade him. Do not always obey. Do not think this.
4. The battle will be contested. Ye were hard pressed.
Let them have been persuaded.
5. We punished the boys that they might be wiser and better than their fathers.
6. You have been trained most wisely that you may never fear the power of the multitude.
7. Those who had been trained by wisdom never wished to cease from work.
8. Having been confused by the folly of the young man he left the bull in the porch.

9. He persuaded the horsemen so that they might not wish to pursue the murderer.
 10. You obeyed us so prudently that we do not wish to wage war in your land.
- B.
1. Daughter, you have written such a pleasant letter that we honour your words.
 2. Soldier, you were not brave enough to trust the noble ambassadors.
 3. Ye will be thought swift enough to obtain a great victory.
 4. They have proclaimed peace that the soldiers may be persuaded by us.
 5. You had been sent to bring help to those in the ship.
 6. These things had been done that you might not be punished.
 7. A certain letter had been written that we might go towards the mountains of Greece.
 8. Who will not contend in the winter that he may not be conquered?
 9. The men whom ye pressed hard will march more quickly to show the way.
 10. In order to honour the king and to show bravery every one will think victory most honourable.

EXERCISE VIII

Grammar: ἀγγέλλω, φαίνω, Liquid Stems (80-87).

- A.
1. They showed. You appeared. I had been shown.
To have been shown.
 2. It has been signalled. Let him slay. We shall signal. He remained.
 3. To have announced. To be about to announce.
You have been announced. Having sent.

4. Having been shown both to the leaders and to the old men the dogs will be sent to the camp.
 5. The signal was given when the end of the battle had been announced.
 6. He has sent certain men to show the healthy Greek to the prophets.
 7. We shall announce the true story to all those who have been left.
 8. When your hair was wreathed with a garland, you appeared beautiful and noble.
 9. The soldiers drawn up in the gates have been confused by a great shout.
 10. The tunics of the boys were made larger in winter than in summer.
- B.
1. The bulls will appear friendly to the maidens that they may kill them more easily.
 2. The lions having appeared in the road were terrible enough to frighten those whom you had drawn up.
 3. After he had remained eleven months, he was sent to hinder peace.
 4. The Arabians from the mainland honoured folly and unjust power.
 5. Do not show these things to those who will be appointed to reign.
 6. He left the great harbour on the sixteenth day to honour the noble king.
 7. We shall kill the daughter that she may not be honoured.
 8. Sparta, you showed yourself most brave that you might not be enslaved.
 9. Let us wage war that our city may not be enslaved by those who have been sent.
 10. The ranks of the horsemen will march most disgracefully that you, O city, may be enslaved.

PART III

EXERCISE I

Grammar : All nouns (7-20, 122-124).

Exceptions to Contracted Verbs (54).

Consonantal Verbs (66-87).

- A. 1. The lions were using their terrible teeth in the body of the pig.
2. The birds in the air are more graceful than the fishes in the water.
3. Use grace and strength, O daughter, that you may live happily a long time.
4. You were so hungry that you could not march all the night.
5. O Thracians, do not always be thirsty in winter and in spring.
6. They used much water in summer that they might never be thirsty.
7. No one exists in the stars nor goes upwards into the air.
8. The birds cease their strife when they have been persuaded by the orator.
9. He has striven with hands and knees, but he did not use his feet.
10. He uses the orators to honour the shepherds with false words.
- B. 1. They slew the pig and punished the boy that he might not be a thief.
2. The exiles who were disobedient to the king were punished in the barren island.

3. You were conveyed below into the earth, O murderer, that you might live in much grief.
4. The women could not live hungry and thirsty on the barren mountains.
5. Do not be laughing all day lest you be considered foolish young men.
6. Would that teeth had not been left to the aged lion !
7. I wish you would show yourself to the exiles in the shadow of the trees.
8. Let them not be loved nor honoured more than the simple shepherds.
9. We love the most graceful birds and the little black pigs.
10. We honoured those who were sent and those who dwelt in the city.

EXERCISE II

**Grammar : All Adjectives and Comparisons (21-34, 122-124).
Exceptions to Contracted Verbs (58).
Consonantal Verbs (66-87).**

- A. 1. We were sailing. Ye sail. We use.
2. He is thirsty. You are honoured. He acquires.
3. Let us sail. We are hungry. Let him be honoured.
4. May I not be hungry ! Who will be honoured ?
5. What man can live in the air ?
6. Certain winds were blowing towards the harbour.
7. The hair of the young men is blacker than (that of) the old men.
8. Who did not honour his father ?
9. No one can use swift horses in a ship.
10. Let no one have been left behind, when you go up to the temple.

- B. 1. Ye have never been worthily punished, most' disgraceful boys.
2. The victory has been signalled more clearly.
3. We have appeared more quickly in the contest.
4. The tunic had been folded by his mother.
5. Many things were done to show the valour of the citizens.
6. Some men are cowardly enough to be afraid of a bird.
7. Leave me, but do not do anything foolishly.
8. Do not announce all those things that we have done.
9. The messenger cannot yet have announced a clear story to the shepherds.
10. The disobedient boys have not been punished by their father.

EXERCISE III

Grammar : Augment and Reduplication (88, 89).

First List of Irregular Verbs (118, 119).

Rules : Temporal Clauses (definite) (Introd. § 15).

- A. 1. I was leading. He led. We have perceived. Ye perceived.
2. They were taking. You took. You have taken. (*λαμβάνω and αἰρέω.*)
3. You will drive. We have driven. You became. He called.
4. He died. They are dead. He had said. They said.
5. We shall see. We saw. He was destroyed. You destroyed.
6. He will fall. Ye will suffer. We ascertained. I nourished.

7. We shall bear. He has learnt. It happened.
You escaped notice.
 8. When he led the phalanx, we perceived much laughter.
 9. When you went with the witnesses, the ships were destroyed by flames.
 10. Until he fell, we did not seem inferior (*ἥσσων*) to the enemy (*γεν.*).
- B.
1. While you were learning, we happened to see (*participle*) those who had come.
 2. We taught the minds of the boys, when they were not disobedient.
 3. In the spring in which he suffered this I fell into the harbour.
 4. Before he became king, he used to drive oxen.
 5. Until he threw the darts secretly, I knew nothing.
 6. When he turned the chariot, we led the wild beasts.
 7. While you are able to see me, nothing is done foolishly.
 8. While you laugh, we are taking the city.
 9. At the time when he will be an old man, his children will become horsemen.
 10. When you captured the city, you had a greater reputation.

EXERCISE IV

Grammar : Use of Pronouns and αὐτός (44).

Numerals (35-37).

Augment and Reduplication (88, 89).

- A.
1. My father. Our horses. His wife. The same race. The ship itself.
 2. They were praying. He was departing. It had been thrown.

3. This man's bravery. He has called them. ' We have ourselves come.
4. They have taken the same man. They pursued the woman herself in this land.
5. We have obtained by lot. ' We ourselves shall be struck by those darts.
6. He has driven the oxen. Ye have ascertained. Our walls were shaken.
7. They had in that temple clothing for 444 men.
8. O soldiers, you did not trust his clear words.
9. I saw 777 fish and 888 birds.
10. Out of twenty-five horses, the twelfth and thirteenth and fourteenth were black.

- B. 1. The soldiers of the enemy trusted their feet, not their hands.
2. By love more things have been done than by strife.
 3. Who will be prevented by fear? It is the hundredth day since you fled.
 4. I myself was in that sea all night.
 5. While you were dwelling in that house, we departed in ships.
 6. When you had thrown stones, we fled unobserved.
 7. After he himself had arrived, we called the same soldiers.
 8. While the flame was growing, they happened to be coming.
 9. He had learned many things before he went to his house.
 10. Much food was in the large ship which they had loosed from our harbour.

EXERCISE V

Rules : Temporal Clauses (Indefinite) (Introd. § 16).

Relative Clauses (Indefinite) (Introd. § 16).

- A. 1. It is necessary to use milk and corn in the fields.
2. Whoever sees a dog wishes to throw a stone.
3. The men who took the ship sailed from the harbour.
4. Whenever I spoke, they laughed and no longer wished to learn.
5. When he had escaped, he got to know the name of the island.
6. They told him to throw into the sea whatever he loved most.
7. Any one whom the gods love dies young.
8. When you come with your brother, I will call you into the house.
9. You were unwilling to speak while he was writing the letter.
10. Whenever he was not punished, he became a worse boy.
- B. 1. He who does not educate his children does not show wisdom.
2. Any men who hunt lions use spears and darts.
3. Whenever they take a city, they drive the cattle from the fields.
4. Whenever he made war, merchants having brought provisions used to receive a great reward.
5. Those who happened to bring salt for the people received much money.
6. While the famine pressed hard on the people, the lords destroyed their slaves.
7. By trade and by skill those who are wise will get much money.

8. When he sees the enemy, he will give the signal to the exiles.
9. At evening, when the signal was given, the ships came nearer.
10. Whoever was left in the city was slain by the giants.

EXERCISE VI

Grammar: ἵστημι (90-93).

Augment and Reduplication of Compound Verbs.
(See Special Vocabulary.)

- A. 1. They place. They were placing. We stood. We stand.
2. Be placing. Stand. Set for yourself. Let them stand.
3. They stood. They stand. They placed. We placed for ourselves.
4. You revolted. You make to revolt. They will cause to rebel.
5. They were standing. We shall place. They will set up a king.
6. He was established king. He set up a king. They settled down into war.
7. He marched with me and we arrived on the third day.
8. When all things had been prepared, they spent much time doing nothing.
9. After they had advanced into the city, they threw out much clothing from the houses.
10. Whenever any one revolts, the citizens will be thrown into confusion.
- B. 1. Whoever set up walls was very useful to the city.
2. The cities which revolted were not able to enslave us.

3. 'Whenever the exiles enter, they will set up leaders for themselves.
4. Do not cause them to revolt, when I am dead.
5. When he learns the truth, he will kill the young men.
6. He who throws down the walls will be put to death by the judge.
7. They were weak enough to fall at the first shout.
8. It was necessary to learn some excellent art in order not to be hungry.
9. Those who have revolted are most bitter in the contest.
10. When the ships sail, the harbours will be more empty.

EXERCISE VII

Grammar : τίθημι (94-97).

Rules : Concessive Clauses (Introd. § 17).

- A. 1. He put. They attacked. We shall attack the city.
 2. Put this here. They are putting. Do not be putting.
 3. O that they might not attack! They set it down. Ye have set.
 4. Do not put. Let us attack. Always attack the ships.
 5. Although we drew up the land army, we did not conquer.
 6. Though it was evening, we attacked the walls.
 7. Though we cannot see the horseman, we store the arms in the temple.
 8. Though you attacked, you did not seem very brave.
 9. Though we did not conquer, the people honoured us very much.
 10. Although the sails were not placed in the ship, it was necessary to attack the pirates.

- B. 1. How did they set up trophies, when they had not conquered the enemy?
2. When will the lack of provisions stop the war?
3. Prudent as he is, whence will he have oars and a mast for his ship?
4. When he is left as commander, he never shows courage by his actions.
5. When the signal was given, where were you going?
6. Where did you stand, when the enemy's ships sailed into the harbour?
7. When he died, we laid his body there in the land of our fathers.
8. Though he learnt many things, he will suffer more still.
9. Where did you place your children to see the masts and sails of the ship?
10. How did you catch enough fish to have food for the multitude?

EXERCISE VIII

Grammar : δίδωμι (98-101).

- A. 1. He has given. We gave. They were giving. Always be giving.
2. They are betraying. He was betraying. Thou wast being betrayed.
3. We handed over the city. They are giving in. We shall submit.
4. Do not betray. Let them not surrender the forts. I betrayed.
5. While I was giving money to the poor man, he spoke pleasant words.
6. Where will you flee to, when you see the ranks of the Greeks?

7. Before the citizens surrendered their arms, provisions were lacking.
 8. Till night came on, they were setting up a trophy.
 9. Do not give in, horsemen, when you see the phalanx.
 10. Noble though the judge is, he has hidden money in the temple.
- B.
1. He fled as quickly as possible, so that he escaped the notice of the bull.
 2. I have not come to honour those who revolted and betrayed the place.
 3. Whence did they come to attack the fort?
 4. Who had been left in the house, when the old women were no longer alive?
 5. Where were you dwelling, while we were sailing towards Greece?
 6. Let not the city be betrayed in the faction.
 7. Though they did not wish to escape notice, he did not see all their actions.
 8. They stored the axes, which they had taken in winter, in this land.
 9. The cities having been surrendered, the neighbours give much honour to the servants.
 10. When will those who wished to betray our native land be killed by the workmen?

PART IV

EXERCISE I

Grammar : All Nouns and Adjectives (7-31, 122-124).

All Comparisons (32-34).

Rules : Oratio Obliqua with ὅτι and ὥς (Introd. § 18 and § 19).

NOTE.—In Exercises I-IV use only λέγω, ἐρῶ, εἶπον,
εἶρηκα = say.

- A. 1. We pursue the conspirators towards the bridge.
They said that we pursued the conspirators towards the bridge.
2. Many statues will be on the boundaries of the country.
You said that many statues would be on the boundaries.
3. Darkness was on the hills.
We said that darkness was on the hills.
4. During many ages the Greeks have not suffered famine.
He says that the Greeks have not suffered famine.
5. The horsemen whom they drew up will not flee.
You say that the horsemen whom they drew up will not flee.
- B. 1. You are dwelling in a city which I do not wish to take.
He said that they were dwelling in a city which he did not wish to take.

2. They were throwing darts at the men who were laying bricks.
You will announce that they were throwing darts at the men who were laying bricks.
3. When he came I was honoured by the orator.
You said that when he came I was honoured.
4. You will come that you may not be put to death.
I said that you would come that you might not be put to death.
5. They had been hindered when the peace was made.
He said that they had been hindered when the peace was made.

EXERCISE II

Grammar: All Pronouns, Adverbs, and Numerals (34-44).

- A.
1. They say that, whenever we make war, we shall be honoured.
 2. You said that eighty Arabians who were destroyed in the ship slew themselves.
 3. We said that the Greeks whom the king conquered had been hidden in the mountains.
 4. He said that those who always used spears would never carry shields.
 5. I said that whoever drove oxen into the market-place would meet with a reward.
 6. You say that, whenever they reared pigs, the robbers used to attack the place.
 7. Whenever you were punished, you said that you would be a better boy.
 8. Who said you would not lead the ten thousand Greeks whom I summoned?

9. He used 12,890 bricks in order to make the large bridge.
10. They had carried these tents very easily and very quickly.

- B.
1. Those who were nearest said that they wished to go inside.
 2. How could you conceal the truth, when you knew all which had happened?
 3. Those who love the charm of the Muses will cease nobly from bitter strife.
 4. Those who use ships will come as quickly as possible.
 5. Who said that we should be conquered by the enemy in this war?
 6. The neighbours persuaded the 16 old men to fight in the same ship.
 7. He lived fifty-nine years, but died in the seventh month of the sixtieth year.
 8. They said that whoever taught boys loved to be honoured by them.
 9. He said we did not learn anything while he was away.
 10. On the 20th day we sailed to see the king himself.

EXERCISE III

Grammar: Second List of Irregular Verbs (120, 121).

Rules: Indirect Question and Indirect Command (Introd. § 20 and § 21).

- A.
1. Do not betray, soldiers, those whom I concealed.
He told the soldiers not to betray those whom he had concealed.

2. Do not eat the oxen which laboured in the same field.
You bade us not to eat the oxen which laboured.
 3. Follow the woman whom you married.
I ordered him to follow the woman whom he had married.
 4. When you run, do not fall.
They warned me not to fall when I ran.
 5. Allow me to eat whatever I wish.
He tells them to allow me to eat whatever I wish.
- B. 1. How large is the snake which you found?
He asks how large the snake is which you found.
2. What sort of appearance has the prisoner whom you wish to eat?
They asked what sort of appearance the prisoner had whom you wished to eat.
 3. Who slew the tyrant whom you judged?
We asked who slew the tyrant whom they judged.
 4. Where will you fight, and when will you pour libations?
You ask where we shall fight, and when we shall pour libations.
 5. Why have you not received the reward which she promised?
Do not ask why I have not received the reward which she promised.

EXERCISE IV

Grammar: ἕημι (102-105).

- A. 1. The tyrant did not allow the prisoner to drink water.
2. The greatness of the pain could not be borne.

3. When they were let go, they heard the same words.
4. They will not err from the road when I have pushed them out of the door.
5. Tell the tyrant to let go the prisoners whom he has in the prison.
6. They swore many things falsely while I was letting go the dogs.
7. When she brought forth a son, the Arabians wished to let it go into the river.
8. Do not raise the walls while you remain in the city.
9. Do not eat and drink the food which has been left.
10. Why did you allow the ships which you were leading to be thrust from the land?

- B.
1. He ascertained how many horsemen fought in the battle which we won.
 2. They told me whence the ships which we let go were sailing.
 3. We told you not to let any one go while they were pouring libations.
 4. You tell us that you did not hear anything when the wind was blowing.
 5. He bade me go as quickly as possible while it was still evening.
 6. He found out what sort of men completed faithfully what they had sworn.
 7. Having got to know whither I was letting them go, he followed me for six days.
 8. We asked who cut the table which we placed in the temple.
 9. He asks who will let go the arms which our fathers gave us.
 10. The king told us to sacrifice to the statue which he had set up.

EXERCISE V

Grammar : δείκνυμι (106-109), φημί, οἶδα (113, 114).

Rules : Oratio Obliqua with Infinitive and Participle
(Introd. § 22 and § 23).

NOTE.—In Exercises V and VI use φημί, ἔφην, φήσω = say.

- A. 1. He is letting go. He was showing. Let us send.
 2. Send him away. He wishes to send. They are showing.
 3. Show. Let him be shown. O that they might show!
 4. He said that some private individuals were showing their courage.
 5. He knows that they will seize the crest of the hill.
 6. We knew that you would pardon us.
 7. Ye say that ye will show the way.
 8. He knew that he had let go the ships.
 9. We know that the men whom you guarded have been thrown into the sea.
 10. We said that what you wrote had been proclaimed to the runners.
- B. 1. You said that you would not be injured by what we did.
 2. He knew that they would conceal the men whom they had drawn up.
 3. He said he had folded up the tunics which he sent for the workmen.
 4. He asked whether we had been persuaded by the words he had announced.
 5. They knew whether those who remained in the island were hard pressed by hunger.
 6. They know that we shall signal to the camp when the provisions are brought.

7. The maiden was standing in the shadow of the porch when the city was betrayed.
8. He knows we did this to honour the herald.
9. He said they would not raise signals to summon the young men.
10. You knew that they used their ears and their feet equally.

EXERCISE VI

- A.
1. I thought my comrades would never have a better opportunity.
 2. We hoped we should never surrender the swords which we had.
 3. You will see that those whom you love are honoured.
 4. He says he will pardon those who have revolted, when they submit.
 5. We thought they would not set up a trophy when they had been conquered.
 6. He thought we should not be brave enough to conceal our fear.
 7. He promised to give us money while we remained there.
 8. Do not think that I shall be brave enough to fear nothing.
 9. They are letting go into the meadow whatever oxen they find.
 10. On the ninth day they were letting go the prisoners whom they said they had caught.
- B.
1. We knew you would show the bravery which your fathers showed long ago.
 2. You thought they were not showing the truth in the words they were saying.

3. They said they would not be let go as long as you were there.
4. We know they will not attack the spot which we have fortified.
5. They thought you would pardon those who revolted.
6. You hoped we should not come while you were suffering this disaster.
7. Tell any one you see that the walls have been captured.
8. When he asked what I was doing, I thought he would not let me go.
9. Whoever loves war always hopes that he himself will escape.
10. When they bade us surrender, we said we would fight as bravely as possible.

EXERCISE VII

Grammar : Prepositions (115-117).

- Λ. 1. On account of the crowd we could not go with you to the court.
2. About midnight they surrendered on these terms.
 3. While we sailed down stream we were speaking about this.
 4. By means of flowers garlands have been made by my daughter.
 5. In defence of the harbour the countrymen marched against the enemy.
 6. Upon this he went out of the wood through fear of the wolves.
 7. When they had sailed round the island, they went homewards by sea.
 8. After many days, having mounted his horse, he fought in front of the walls.

9. Through the whole night he stood near the door.
 10. Standing on the wall he threw a spear towards the boundary of the land.
- B.
1. The enemy having come to the foot of the mountains, we marched along the coast.
 2. In addition to this, having acted contrary to the laws, he was put to death by the judge.
 3. Instead of peace he brought 500 horsemen and 2,000 foot-soldiers.
 4. This will not happen in your time in this land.
 5. With regard to this he said that throughout the whole month he was never thirsty.
 6. The barbarians came down from the hills towards the sea at nightfall.
 7. They are sending my father away from me out of the city with the guards.
 8. Through your folly I could not arrive secretly.
 9. It was not in my power to go beyond the boundaries to attack the foe.
 10. When you go along past the walls, you will see soldiers standing on them.

EXERCISE VIII

Rules : Causal Clauses (Introd. § 24).

- A.
1. Because of the winds he did not sail against the king's ships.
 2. Since I saw the tablets, I know that he has written.
 3. As the faces of the Arabians are black, they are not afraid of the sun.
 4. Because he anticipated the others in entering the gate, he was honoured.

5. Inasmuch as you acted in accordance with the law,
you are most worthy of glory.
 6. To destroy the murderers, he led his army against
the fortifications.
 7. The runners were so swift that they could not be
conquered by any one.
 8. All the while you were sailing by sea, I was going
up the river.
 9. When you raise your voice, those who are in front
of the temple will run.
 10. As you did not allow me to fight, I shall feed the
pigs.
- B.
1. Though you have erred, you stood bravely in
defence of your fatherland.
 2. After this he asked why we were thrusting the
fugitives away from the fort.
 3. Therefore we know that you who have come up to
the walls will not betray us.
 4. He told us not to speak of this to those who were
with us at table.
 5. When the birds were above the buildings, the
soldiers shot many.
 6. Because you received much money, you promised
to fight.
 7. As you did not drink the water, you were thirsty
before evening.
 8. As you are hungry, you will not follow the dogs
with me.
 9. He will fall down from the wall, as he cannot stand
there.
 10. Just as I was going out, I saw three birds above
my head.

PART V

EXERCISE I

Rules : Simple Conditional Sentences (Introd. § 25).

- A. 1. If he fortifies the place, the enemy will not invade the land.
2. If he changes his mind, you will forgive him.
3. If you do not punish your dog, he will never obey you.
4. I should be able to show you the camp, if the hills were not now covered by clouds.
5. All would quickly go away, if the general were to give the order.
6. If they were to throw darts, I should hide myself in the fort.
7. What would the Greeks have thought, if they had seen our ships ?
8. If you were at home, you would not now be noticed by the soldier.
9. If you led your soldiers up to the walls, you acted most nobly.
10. If you are in the city after this year, you will write a history of the war.
- B. 1. If the citizens knew the truth, they would not be shouting so disgracefully.
2. Bring me those axes, if you come within three days.
3. If he stands on the wall, the enemy will throw spears at him.

4. If you are saying that there are men in the island, you are making a mistake.
5. If the general had not attacked our city, he would not have been killed.
6. If he were to change his opinion, he would tell you to let go the prisoner.
7. If you had perished in the battle, the king would not have set up a trophy.
8. If the orator were now living, he would say many things about our folly.
9. Do not be a coward, if you see those who have revolted.
10. If you are left on the mainland, I shall think that you are disobedient.

EXERCISE II

- A. 1. If I were to tell you this, would you lead away your ships?
2. If any one happens to make a mistake, he is always beaten.
 3. If ever he saw the cow, he thought it was a horse.
 4. I shall go away at nightfall, if you do not come.
 5. I am a very happy man, if what you say is true.
 6. If you had not learnt many things, you would have been beaten.
 7. If he were truly suffering, he would not be shouting thus.
 8. They said that, if you happened to come, you would be honoured.
- B. 1. We know that, if we push the wall, the house will fall down.
2. He said that, if he had not fortified the island, the same things would never have happened.

3. If you were to kill those young men, all the neighbours would honour you for your bravery.
4. If he had not wanted to run unjustly, he would not have been sent back by the judge.
5. If ever I saw him, he used to seem so hungry that I wanted to give him money.
6. He said that, if I allowed him to remain, he would not betray those who lived with me.

EXERCISE III

Rules: πρίν (Introd. § 26).

- A.
1. Before going away he sent for his son.
 2. Before he came back from exile, we sent away the horsemen.
 3. Before the city is destroyed, many will perish in the battle.
 4. He did not come in before he heard the laughter.
 5. Till this had happened, we did not give in.
 6. No spears will be thrown till the enemy come nearer.
 7. The citizens did not revolt till the king was dead.
 8. We shall not be able to march till the signal is given.
 9. You have suffered much before being willing to learn.
 10. Do not run away before you have learnt what I can tell you.
- B.
1. As long as we remain, the camp will not be fortified.
 2. While you lived in a larger house, you were honoured because of your wealth.
 3. You will not wish to hear about the war till we have driven the enemy beyond the river.

4. He says you will bring the ox before we fight.
5. He said they would pour libations before night came on.
6. You knew that we should wish to escape before darts were thrown.
7. If he goes away before I can prevent him, will you stay near the house to kill him ?
8. He said that, until you were made king, you were a shepherd.
9. We knew that you would not ascertain the truth until the messenger came.
10. You told us not to fight till the oxen were sacrificed.

EXERCISE IV

Supplementary.

- A.
1. You came secretly to avoid disturbing us.
 2. The army was not large enough to fight.
 3. He was big enough not to be frightened.
 4. They were beating him that he might not be disobedient.
 5. The town will be fortified that it may not be taken.
 6. I went away to find the boys.
 7. He was not so good as to deserve honour.
 8. He was good and so was not punished.
 9. He learns, that he may be wise.
 10. He will not learn, so that he will never be wise.
- B.
1. Do not do this, that you may not err.
 2. When day broke, they went away.
 3. You said nothing after you saw me.
 4. He did not go away before I gave him some money.
 5. They were honouring the king as long as he lived.

6. Whenever he falls, he thinks that he is dying.
7. While they were sailing, the ship was destroyed.
8. When you saw the king, he was laughing.
9. While I was in the house, many things happened.
10. After I had gone away, you were not afraid of the enemy.

EXERCISE V

Supplementary.

1. When he came, you went away.
2. Whenever you said this, you used to see them laughing.
3. When you see your father, he will give you a dog.
4. Whenever they revolt, we will attack their city.
5. They used to contribute money that they might not fight.
6. Any who did not run away unnoticed were caught.
7. Whoever killed a lion was honoured by the Greeks.
8. When you come to the walls of the city, they will send out guards.
9. The men on the wall shouted in a loud voice to throw the enemy into confusion.
10. We did not sail swiftly enough through the sea to escape the ships of the Greeks.
11. On account of this they colonized the island in the sixth year in order to have a larger empire.
12. At the court you were not noble enough to marry the daughter of the general.
13. It was not in our power to save the city, so that we did not send the soldiers' horses.
14. I shall write to your father that he may not be deceived by you about the work.

EXERCISE VI

Supplementary.

1. After many years had passed, the Greeks of the main-land were enslaved by the barbarians.
2. Whenever a soldier does not fight bravely, the general himself is angry enough to destroy all who run away.
3. I came to ascertain if any one was wiser than you.
4. They knew who was doing these things secretly.
5. He knew you were fortifying the city which was on that hill.
6. He asked me who lived in the house in which you were unwilling to stay.
7. You told me not to go away to find the soldiers.
8. They said that whoever honoured his father showed wisdom.
9. You know that whoever does not obey the general will be put to death.
10. I thought that any who escaped from the harbour would be caught by our ships.
11. You wrote that many things had been done to honour the ambassadors.
12. Whenever the priest does not sacrifice oxen, the citizens do not conquer the enemy.
13. Whatever the old man said, the boys respected his wisdom.
14. They told us not to throw stones when we saw the birds.

EXERCISE VII

Supplementary.

1. He said that those were the men who had fought bravely for their country.
2. You could know that they would not be sailing in the boat which you saw.
3. He was urging whatever fugitives he saw to surrender their arms.
4. He heard that they would ask him if the town was fortified.
5. I wrote that, while you were waiting in the temple, many missiles were thrown at me.
6. During the six months since you escaped I was writing a history.
7. As long as the young men were shouting, I was running to escape.
8. He came to injure those who had revolted.
9. I do not want to cease fighting before the enemy have been conquered.
10. I fought long enough for all the women to escape.
11. Whenever you are badly treated by those who speak about these things, do not become foolish enough to flee from them.
12. Because they could not find water near the city, they went back to the river about midnight.

EXERCISE VIII

Supplementary.

1. They asked us why we wished to go away, although you allowed us to hear the orator.
2. I told the child not to run into the road, lest he should be destroyed by the chariot of the rich merchant.
3. We know that, although you have not fortified your house with a wall, you will be safe.
4. To his inquiry what she would wish him to do in the town, she said that she desired nothing else than that he should stay there.
5. A few girls in their eagerness to be equal to men stated that they would even destroy the temples of the gods, in order that all might realize that women were unjustly treated.
6. We know that you will not cease from work before the horse is loosed.
7. Since they wished to make war unjustly, they said that they would invade the country, unless our friends revolted from the king.
8. We know that they would have attacked our city, if we had not acquired more and better ships.

SPECIAL VOCABULARIES

PART I

Exercise I.

τιμή ἡ honour
μάχη ἡ battle
νίκη ἡ victory
ἀρετή ἡ courage, virtue
γῆ ἡ earth, land
πέδαι αἱ fetters
θάλασσα ἡ sea
τράπεζα ἡ table
μοῦσα ἡ Muse
οἰκία ἡ house
στρατιά ἡ army
θεά ἡ goddess
σοφία ἡ wisdom
κριτής ὁ judge
ναύτης ὁ sailor
στρατιώτης ὁ soldier

νεανίας ὁ young man
ταμίας ὁ steward
χώρα ἡ country
ἀγορά ἡ market-place
θύρα ἡ door
λύω I loose
κρούω I strike
δουλεύω I am a slave, serve
(*c. dat.*)
παιδεύω I train
παύω I stop
θηρεύω I hunt, pursue, catch
εἰμί I am
καί and
ἐν in (*c. dat.*)

Exercise II.

λόγος ὁ word
ἵππος ὁ horse
στρατηγός ὁ general
θεός ὁ god
δοῦλος ὁ slave
νόσος ἡ disease
νῆσος ἡ island
ἀγαθός good
κακός bad

καλός beautiful
νέος young
ἀνδρείος brave
δίκαιος just
πονηρός evil
ὁδός ἡ road
δῶρον τό gift
ἔργον τό deed
στρατόπεδον τό camp

τοξότης ὁ archer
 δόξα ἡ glory, reputation
 αἰτία ἡ cause
 σοφός wise
 ἐλεύθερος free
 κωλύω I prevent, hinder
 παίω I strike

πιστεύω I trust (*c. dat.*)
 στρατεύω I march
 οὐ not (*written οὐκ before a smooth breathing, οὐχ before a rough breathing*)
 πρὸς to, towards, against (*c. acc.*)
 εἰς to, into (*c. acc.*)

Exercise III.

φύλαξ ὁ guard
 κῆρυξ ὁ (stem κηρυκ-) herald
 Ἀραβίη ὁ Arabian
 πατρίς ἡ fatherland
 Ἑλλάς ἡ (stem Ἑλλαδ-) Greece
 ἐλπίς ἡ (stem ἐλπιδ-) hope
 γίγας ὁ giant
 ἀγών ὁ contest
 Ἑλλήν ὁ (stem Ἑλλην-) Greek
 ἡγεμὼν ὁ leader
 δαίμων ὁ deity, god
 γέρων ὁ old man
 λέων ὁ lion
 σῶμα τό body

ἄρμα τό chariot
 ὄνομα τό name
 τεῖχος τό wall
 βέλος τό dart
 ξίφος τό sword
 ὄρος τό mountain
 κεφαλὴ ἡ head
 φίλος dear, friendly
 ἐχθρός hostile
 κελεύω I order
 βασιλεύω I reign (*c. gen.*)
 σείω I shake, brandish
 ἐκ out of, from (*c. gen.*) (*written*
ἐξ before a vowel)

Exercise IV.

πόλις ἡ city
 τάξις ἡ (as πόλις) rank
 μάντις ὁ (as πόλις) prophet
 βασιλεὺς ὁ king
 ἱερεὺς ὁ priest
 ἵππεύς ὁ horseman
 ἰχθύς ὁ fish
 ἰσχύς ἡ strength
 ἡμέρα ἡ day
 ἑσπέρα ἡ evening

θέρους τό summer
 ἔτος τό year
 χειμὼν ὁ winter
 λειμὼν ὁ meadow
 ἡπειρος ἡ mainland
 ἄνθος τό flower
 χιών ἡ snow
 νύξ ἡ (stem νυκτ-) night
 πολίτης ὁ citizen
 δεσπότης ὁ master

ώρα ἡ season	ληστεύω I plunder
ξένος ὁ stranger	θύω I sacrifice
δῆλος evident	φύω I produce, grow
πιστός faithful	παύω I stop (<i>trans.</i>); <i>mid.</i> I
λούω I wash (<i>trans.</i>); <i>mid.</i> I	stop, cease from (<i>intrans. c.</i>
wash (<i>intrans.</i>)	<i>gen.</i>)
πορεύομαι I proceed	

Exercise V.

ἀνὴρ ὁ man	ὔδωρ τό water
βοῦς ὁ, ἡ ox, cow	χεῖρ ἡ hand
γυνή ἡ woman, wife	ὄπλον τό weapon
ναῦς ἡ ship	κόρη ἡ maiden
πατήρ ὁ father	ἄνθρωπος ὁ man, human being
μήτηρ ἡ mother	πόλεμος ὁ war
θυγάτηρ ἡ daughter	χαλεπός hard
ποταμός ὁ river	ἄξιος worthy
νόμος ὁ law	ὑπό by (<i>agent c. gen.</i>)
φόβος ὁ fear	ἀλλά but
θεράπων ὁ servant	δέ but, and (<i>place as second</i>
χθών ἡ earth, ground	<i>word in the clause</i>)
δένδρον τό tree	μέν . . . δέ on the one hand . . .
μήν ὁ (stem μην-) month	on the other hand
πούς ὁ foot	λύω I loose; <i>mid.</i> I ransom

Exercise VI.

ἄγγελος ὁ messenger	κράτος τό might
σπονδή ἡ (S.) libation; (P.)	πεζοί οἱ land army
treaty	μέλας black
ἐπιστολή ἡ letter	πᾶς all, every
χρόνος ὁ time	σώφρων prudent
στάσις ἡ (as πόλις) faction	εὐδαίμων happy
πρᾶγμα τό deed, thing	ἐκὼν willing
ποιητής ὁ poet	ἄρχων (as ἐκὼν) ruling
γένος τό race	σαφής clear

ἀληθής true
 ψευδής false
 εὐγενής noble
 μέγας great
 πολὺς many
 πολέμιος enemy
 οἷός τέ εἰμι I am able
 ἐθέλω I wish, am willing

βούλομαι I wish, desire
 πολλάκις often
 ἤδη already
 οὕτω so, thus (*written* οὕτως
before a vowel)
 τε . . . καί both . . . and (N.B.
 οἱ τε ἄνδρες καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες)

Exercise VII.

ἀρχή ἡ rule, beginning, empire
 βουλή ἡ counsel, plan, council
 κίνδυνος ὁ danger
 θάνατος ὁ death
 γλῶσσα ἡ tongue
 πλοῦτος ὁ wealth
 ἀσπίς ἡ (as πατρίς) shield
 φύσις ἡ (as πόλις) nature
 δύναμις ἡ (as πόλις) power
 Ἑρινύς ἡ Fury
 ἀσφαλής safe
 ὑψηλός high
 πλούσιος rich
 εὐτυχής fortunate

δεινός terrible
 χρήσιμος useful
 θαυμάσιος wonderful
 ταχύς swift
 αἰσχρός disgraceful
 ἡδύς pleasant
 ἢ than, or
 οὖν therefore, so (*place as*
second word in sentence)
 νῦν now
 ἀεί always
 λιμὴν ὁ (stem λιμεν-) harbour
 ῥάδιος easy
 ὠφέλιμος serviceable

παῖς ὁ, ἡ (stem παιδ-) child

Exercise VIII.

λύπη ἡ grief
 σημεῖον τό sign, signal, standard
 λίθος ὁ stone
 ληστής ὁ robber
 ἀδελφός ὁ brother

σίτος ὁ corn
 σκῆπτρον τό sceptre
 στόλος ὁ expedition
 οἶκος ὁ house
 τέκνον τό child

PART II

Exercise I.

νοῦς ὁ mind	υἱός ὁ son
ὀστοῦν τό bone	Λακεδαιμόνων ἡ Sparta
ἄστυ τό town	θρίξ ἡ hair
πῆχυς ὁ fore-arm	Σκύθης ὁ Scythian
πρέσβυς ὁ old man ; (P.) am-	ἄμιλλα ἡ contest
bassadors	εἰρήνη ἡ peace
ἔγχελυς ὁ eel	ναύαρχος ὁ admiral
πέλεκυς ὁ axe	διδάσκαλος ὁ teacher, master
γραῦς ἡ (as βοῦς) old woman	Ἀθηναῖος ὁ Athenian
πλοῦς ὁ voyage	οὐ, μή not
δόρυ τό spear	οὔποτε, μήποτε never
Ζεὺς ὁ Zeus	οὔδεις, μηδείς no one
κύων ὁ, ἡ dog	οὔπω, μήπω not yet
οἶς τό ear	

Exercise II.

τείχισμα τό fortification	ἄργυρος silver
γείτων ὁ neighbour	ἀδικος unjust
πάθος τό suffering	ἐνδεής lacking, deficient
τέλος τό end	πένης poor
φονεὺς ὁ murderer	ἄπαις childless
ἱερόν τό temple	τιμῶ (-άω) I honour
νεφέλη ἡ cloud	νικῶ (-άω) I conquer
τόπος ὁ place	γελῶ (-άω) I laugh
σκηνὴ ἡ tent	κτῶμαι (-άομαι) I acquire
ζυγόν τό yoke	(Perf. κέκτημαι I possess)
οἶνος ὁ wine	πάλαι long ago
γλυκύς sweet	τότε then
χρυσούς golden	

Exercises III and IV.

τάφρος ἡ ditch	βοήθεια ἡ help
ψῆφος ἡ pebble, vote	βοή ἡ shout
ἐκκλησία ἡ assembly	δίκη ἡ justice

ὀλίγος little ; (P.) few

μικρός small

φρόνιμος wise

ὑγιής healthy

φίλιος friendly

ἀσθενής weak

παλαιός ancient

γεραιός aged

μέσος middle (N.B. μέση ἡ

πόλις the middle of the city)

ἴσος equal

σοφῶς wisely

σωφρόνως prudently

ἡδέως pleasantly

πολλά much, often

σαφῶς clearly

εὖ well

ταχέως quickly

μάλα very, very much

ἄνω upwards

ἐγγύς near

ποιῶ (-έω) I do, make

εὖ ποιῶ (-έω) I treat well, benefit

κακῶς ποιῶ (-έω) I ill-treat

οἰκῶ (-έω) I inhabit, dwell

φιλῶ (-έω) I love

πολεμῶ (-έω) I wage war

ζητῶ (-έω) I seek

ἀδικῶ (-έω) I act unjustly, wrong

φοβῶ (-έω) I frighten

φοβοῦμαι (-έομαι) I fear

δηλῶ (-όω) I show

δουλῶ (-όω) I enslave

ἰσχυρός strong

Exercises V and VI.

τεκτων ὁ workman, carpenter

ἔθνος τό race

ἔπος τό word

μέρος τό part

πύλη ἡ gate

δρόμος ὁ running, course

δρομεύς ὁ runner

χωρίον τό place, spot

εὖφρων kindly

ἄφρων foolish

μακρός long

βάρβαρος barbarian, foreign

ἡμερος gentle

συγγενής related

ὀξύς sharp

στέφανος ὁ wreath, garland

ρήτωρ ὁ (stem ῥήτορ- ; *d. ῥή.*

ῥήτορσι)

πλέκω I fold, plait

ταράσσω I confuse

τάσσω I draw up, arrange

πράσσω I act

καλῶς πράσσω I prosper

κηρύσσω I proclaim

φυλάσσω I guard

λείπω I leave

πέμπω (*Perf. πέπομφα*) I send

γράφω (*Perf. γέγραφα*) I write

κρύπτω (*Perf. κέκρυφα*) I hide

βλάπτω I hurt

ρίπτω I throw

τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο, of

such a kind

τοσοῦτος, τοσαυτη, τοσοῦτο	SO	ἀπό away from (<i>c. gen.</i>)
great		διὰ by means of (<i>c. gen.</i>)

Exercises VII and VIII.

χιτών ὁ tunic	νομίζω I think
πλῆθος τό multitude	κομίζω I convey
ὀφθαλμός ὁ eye	κολάζω I punish
ταῦρος ὁ bull	πιέζω I press hard
σκιά ἡ shadow	ἀγωνίζω I contend
στοά ἡ porch	φαίνω I show
παρθένος ἡ maiden	σημαίνω (Wk. Aor. ἐσήμνηα)
στρατός ὁ army	I signal
μωρία ἡ folly	ἐσήμνηε <i>lit.</i> he signalled, the
μωρός foolish	signal was given
διπλοῦς double	κτείνω (Wk. Aor. ἔκτεινα) I kill
εὖνους well-disposed	μένω (Wk. Aor. ἔμεινα) I remain
πείθω I persuade	ἀγγέλλω I announce
πειθόμεαι I obey (<i>c. dat.</i>)	στέλλω I dispatch
πέποιθα I trust (<i>c. dat.</i>)	τίμιος honourable

PART III

Exercises I and II.

λαμπάς ἡ torch	χάρις ἡ grace, thanks
ῥῆς ὁ, ἡ pig	βραχύς short
Θρᾷξ ὁ Thracian	ἔρημος desolate
φυγᾶς ὁ exile	ἀπειθής disobedient
ὀδούς ὁ tooth	ἔτοιμος ready
ἔαρ τό spring (<i>gen. ἤρος</i>)	δειλός cowardly
ποιμήν ὁ shepherd	χαρίεις (<i>gen. χαρίεντος, χαριέσσης,</i>
ἀήρ ὁ lower air	χαρίεντος) graceful, charming
αἰθήρ ὁ upper air	ἀπλοῦς single
ἀστήρ ὁ star	ἔσω within
γόνυ τό knee	κάτω below
ἔρις ἡ strife	χρῶμαι (-άομαι) I use (<i>c. dat.</i>)
ὄρνις ὁ, ἡ bird	κλέπτης ὁ thief

διψῶ (-άω) I thirst
 πεινῶ (-άω) I am hungry
 ζῶ (-άω) I live
 πλέω I sail

πνέω I blow
 ἄνεμος ó wind
 οὐ . . . οὐδέ neither . . . nor
 οὔτε . . . οὔτε neither . . . nor

Exercises III and IV.

ἔρως ó love
 ὄνυξ ó nail
 θήρ ó wild beast
 σάλπιγξ ἡ trumpet
 φρήν ἡ mind
 φάλαγξ ἡ phalanx
 γέλως ó laughter
 φλόξ ἡ flame
 ἐσθής ἡ dress, clothes

νεώς ó shrine, temple
 μάρτυς ó, ἡ witness
 αὐξάνω I make to grow
 οἴχομαι I have gone
 εὐχομαι I pray
 λανθάνω I escape notice (N.B.
 λανθάνω ἐρχόμενος I come
 secretly)

Exercises V and VI.

τέχνη ἡ art, skill
 ἀργύριον τό silver, money
 ἐπιτήδεια τά provisions
 χρήμα τό thing (P. money)
 ἀγρός ó field
 ἔμπορος ó merchant
 ἐμπορία ἡ trade
 λιμός ó famine
 μισθός ó pay
 γάλα τό milk
 ἅλς ó, ἡ salt, sea
 ἄναξ ó lord
 λεώς ó people
 χρηστός good, excellent
 δεῖ *impers.* it is necessary,
Impperf. ἔδει
 ἵστημι I place (*see Gram.* 92)

ἀφίστημι I make to revolt
 καθίστημι I set up (Intransitive,
 I am established, settle down)
 παρασκευάζω I prepare
 προβαίνω I advance
 ἐκβάλλω I throw out
 καταβάλλω I throw down
 συστρατεύω I march with
 διάγω I spend (time)
 εἰσέρχομαι I come in
 ἀποκτείνω I kill
 ἀποθνήσκω I die, am killed
 πικρός bitter
 κενός empty
 ἀφικνοῦμαι (-έομαι) I arrive
 μετὰ with (*c. gen.*)

NOTE 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition have the augment after the preposition, e. g. προσβάλλω, προσέβαλλον.

2. A preposition ending in a vowel elides the vowel (except *περί, ἀμφί, πρό*), e.g. *ἀποβάλλω, ἀπέβαλλον* ; *περιβάλλω, περιέβαλλον* ; *συστρατεύω, συνεστράτευνον*.

Exercises VII and VIII.

<i>τροπαῖον τό</i> trophy	<i>ἐνδίδωμι</i> I submit
<i>πρᾶξις ἡ</i> action	<i>ὥς τάχιστα</i> as quickly as possible
<i>ἀπορία ἡ</i> want, difficulty	
<i>κώπη ἡ</i> oar	<i>ἐνθάδε</i> here
<i>ἱστίον τό</i> sail	<i>ἐκεῖ</i> there
<i>ἱστός ὁ</i> mast	<i>ποῖ</i> ; whither?
<i>τίθημι</i> I set, place	<i>πόθεν</i> ; whence?
<i>ἐπιτίθεται</i> I attack (<i>c. dat.</i>)	<i>πῶς</i> ; how?
<i>κατατίθηναι</i> I deposit	<i>πότε</i> ; when?
<i>δίδωμι</i> I give	<i>ποῦ</i> ; where?
<i>προδίδωμι</i> I betray	<i>ἔτι</i> still
<i>παραδίδωμι</i> I hand over	<i>οὐκέτι</i> no longer

PART IV

Exercises I and II.

<i>αἰών ὁ</i> age, epoch	<i>συνωμότης ὁ</i> conspirator
<i>ὄρος ὁ</i> boundary	<i>πλίνθος ἡ</i> brick
<i>ἄνδριάς ὁ</i> statue	<i>γέφυρα ἡ</i> bridge
<i>σκοτός τό</i> darkness	<i>ὤμός</i> savage

Exercises III and IV.

<i>δράκων ὁ</i> serpent	<i>οἶποι</i> whither
<i>ἄλγος τό</i> grief, pain	<i>τί</i> ; why ? (Direct Question)
<i>δέος τό</i> fear	<i>ὅτι</i> why (Indirect Question)
<i>εἶδος τό</i> shape, form	<i>πόσος</i> ; how great ? (Direct Question)
<i>τύραννος ὁ</i> tyrant	<i>ὅπως</i> how great (Indirect Question)
<i>δεσμώτης ὁ</i> prisoner	
<i>δεσμωντήριον τό</i> prison	<i>ἔγωγε</i> I let go, send
<i>μέγεθος τό</i> size	
<i>πόθεν</i> whence	

Exercises V and VI.

ιδιώτης ὁ private person	ἑταῖρος ὁ companion
θόρυβος ὁ noise	ἱμάτιον τό cloak
λόφος ὁ hill, crest of a hill	ἄντρον τό cave
συγγνώμη ἡ pardon	δείκνυμι I show
συγγνώμην ἔχω I pardon (<i>c. dat.</i>)	φημί I say
τρόπος ὁ way, manner	οἶδα I know
συμφορά ἡ calamity	ἀφίημι I let go, send away
καιρός ὁ fit time, opportunity	ἐλπίζω I hope

Exercises VII and VIII.

ἄγροικος ὁ rustic.	οικοδόμημα τό building
ὄχλος ὁ crowd	πρόσωπον τό countenance
ψυχή ἡ soul, life	πνεῦμα τό breath, breeze
μῦθος ὁ story	οικοδομῶ (-έω) I build
λύκος ὁ wolf	ῥηλ ἡ wood
δέλτος ἡ tablet	ἥλιος ὁ sun

PART V

Exercises I and II.

τειχίζω I fortify	συγγιγνώσκω I pardon (<i>c. dat.</i>)
εἰσβάλλω I invade (N.B. εἰσέβαλον εἰς τὴν γῆν)	συγγράφω I write a history of
μεταγιγνώσκω I change my mind	προσβάλλω I attack (<i>c. dat.</i>)
	πληγὰς λαμβάνω I am beaten
	βοῶ (-άω) I shout

Exercise III.

μεταπέμπομαι I send for	ἀποπέμπω I send away
καταλείπω I leave behind	ἄπειμι I shall go away
διαφθείρω I destroy	κατέρχομαι I come down, come back from exile
ἀπόλλυμι I destroy	οἰκίζω I colonize
ἀπατῶ (-άω) I deceive	

GENERAL VOCABULARY

GREEK—ENGLISH

NOTE.—The General Vocabulary contains most of the Pronouns and some of the commonest Prepositions; but generally for Pronouns, Numerals and Prepositions reference must be made to the Grammar.

ἀγαθός good	ἄνεμος ó wind
ἀγγέλλω I announce	ἄνθρωπος ó man
ἄγγελος ó messenger	ἄνθος τό flower
ἀγορά ἡ market-place	ἄνθρωπος ó man, human being
ἄγροικος ó rustic	ἄντρον τό cave
ἄγρός ó field	ἄνω up
ἄγω I lead	ἄξιος worthy
ἄγων ó contest	ἄπαις childless
ἀγωνίζω I contend	ἀπατῶ (-άω) I deceive
ἀδελφός ó brother	ἀπειθής disobedient
ἄδικος unjust	ἄπειμι I shall go away
ἀδικῶ (-έω) I act unjustly, do wrong	ἄπλοῦς single
ἀεί always	ἀπό from, away from (<i>c. gen.</i>)
ἀήρ ó lower air	ἀποθνήσκω I die, am killed
αἶρω (-έω) I take, capture	ἀποκτείνω I kill
αἶρω I raise	ἀπόλλυμι I destroy
αἰσθάνομαι I perceive	ἀποπέμπω I send away
αἰσχυρός shameful, ugly	ἀπορία ἡ want, difficulty
αἰτία ἡ cause	ἄρα οὐ (introducing a question) = <i>nonne</i> ; ἄρα μή = <i>num</i>
αἰών ó age	*Ἀραβία ὁ Arabian
ἀκούω I hear	ἀργύριον τό silver
ἄκων unwilling	ἀργυροῦς silver (<i>adj.</i>)
ἄλγος τό pain	ἀρετή ἡ courage, virtue
ἀληθής true	ἄρμα τό chariot
ἄλίσκομαι I am caught	ἀρχή ἡ rule, beginning, empire
ἀλλά but	ἄρχων ó ruler
ἄλλος other	ἀσθενής weak
ἅλς ó, ἡ salt, sea	ἀσπίς ἡ shield
ἀμαρτάνω I err	ἄστηρ ó star
ἄμιλλα ἡ contest	ἄστυ τό town
ἄναξ ó lord	ἀσφαλής safe
ἀνδρείος brave	αὐξάνω I increase (<i>trans.</i>)
ἀνδριάς ó statue	αὐτόν, -ήν, -ό him, her, it

αὐτός, self; ὁ αὐτός the same
 ἀφίημι I let go, send away
 ἀφικνούμαι (-έομαι) I arrive
 ἀφίστημι I make to revolt
 ἄφρων mad

βαίνω I go
 βάλλω I throw
 βάρβαρος ὁ barbarian
 βασιλεύς ὁ king
 βασιλεύω I am king
 βέλος τό dart
 βλάπτω I hurt
 βλώσκω I go
 βοή ἡ shout
 βοῶ (-άω) I shout
 βοήθεια ἡ help
 βουλή ἡ counsel, plan
 βούλομαι I wish
 βοῦς ὁ, ἡ ox, cow
 βραχύς short

γάλα τό milk
 γαμῶ (-έω) I marry
 γείτων ὁ neighbour
 γελῶ (-άω) I laugh
 γέλως ὁ laughter
 γένος τό race, family
 γεραιός aged
 γέρων ὁ old man
 γέφυρα ἡ bridge
 γῆ ἡ earth, land
 γίγας ὁ giant
 γίγνομαι I become
 γινώσκω I get to know
 γλυκὺς sweet
 γλῶσσα ἡ tongue
 γόνη τό knee
 γραῦς ἡ old woman
 γράφω I write
 γυνή ἡ woman

δαίμων ὁ, ἡ deity
 δέ but, and
 δεῖ it is necessary (*impers.*)
 δέικνυμι I show
 δειλός cowardly
 δεινός terrible, cunning
 δέλτος ἡ tablet

δένδρον τό tree
 δέος τό fear
 δεσμοτήριον τό prison
 δεσμώτης ὁ prisoner
 δεσπότης ὁ master
 δέχομαι I receive
 δῆλος clear
 δηλῶ (-άω) I prove, show
 διάγω I spend (time)
 διαφθείρω I destroy
 διδάσκαλος ὁ teacher
 διδάσκω I teach
 δίδωμι I give
 δίκαιος just
 δίκη ἡ justice
 διπλούς double
 διψῶ (-άω) I thirst
 δοκῶ (-έω) I seem, (*impers.*) it
 seems good
 δόξα ἡ opinion, reputation
 δόρυ τό spear
 δουλεύω I am a slave, serve
 (*c. dat.*)

δοῦλος ὁ slave
 δουλῶ (-όω) I enslave
 δράκων ὁ serpent
 δρομεύς ὁ runner
 δρόμος ὁ running, course
 δύναμαι I can
 δύναμις ἡ power
 δῶρον τό gift

εἰάν if
 ἔαρ τό (*gen. ἥρος*) spring
 ἐαυτὸν himself
 ἐγγύς near
 ἔγχελυς ὁ eel
 ἐγώ I
 ἐθέλω I am willing, wish
 ἔθνος τό tribe, race
 εἰ if
 εἰ γάρ (*introducing a wish*) O that!
 εἶδος τό shape, form
 εἴθε (*introducing a wish*) O that!
 εἰμί I am
 εἴμι I shall go
 εἰρήνη ἡ peace
 εἰς to, into (*c. acc.*)

εἰσβάλλω I invade
 εἰσερχομαι I come in
 ἐκ, ἐξ out of (*c. gen.*)
 ἕκαστος each
 ἐκβάλλω I throw out
 ἐκεῖ there
 ἐκεῖνος he, that
 ἐκκλησία ἡ assembly
 ἐκὼν willing
 ἐλαύνω I drive
 ἐλεύθερος free
 Ἑλλάς ἡ Greece
 Ἑλλήν ὁ Greek
 ἐλπίζω I hope
 ἐλπίς ἡ hope
 ἐμαυτόν, -ῆν myself
 ἐμός my
 ἐμπορία ἡ trade
 ἔμπορος ὁ merchant
 ἐν in (*c. dat.*)
 ἐνδεής, lacking
 ἐνδίδωμι I submit
 ἐνθάδε here
 ἐπεὶ when, since
 ἐπειδὴ when, since
 ἐπιστολή ἡ letter
 ἐπιτήδεια τὰ provisions
 ἐπιτίθεμαι I attack (*c. dat.*)
 ἔπομαι I follow (*c. dat.*)
 ἔπος τό word
 ἔργον τό work
 ἔρημος desolate
 Ἑρινύς ἡ Fury
 ἔρις ἡ strife
 ἔρχομαι I come
 ἔρως ὁ love
 ἐσθής ἡ dress
 ἐσθίω I eat
 ἐσπέρα ἡ evening
 ἔσω within
 ἐταῖρος ὁ companion
 ἕτερος the one, the other (of two)
 ἔτι still
 ἔτοιμος ready
 ἔτος τό year
 εὖ well
 εὐγενής noble
 εὐδαίμων happy

εὖνους well-disposed
 εὕρισκω I find
 εὕτυχής fortunate
 εὖφρων kindly
 εὐχομαι I pray
 ἐχθρός hostile
 ἔχω I have
 ἐῷ (-ῴω) I let, allow
 ἕως while, until
 Ζεὺς ὁ Zeus
 ζητῶ (-έω) I seek
 ζυγόν τό yoke
 ζῶ (-άω) I live
 ἢ introducing a question
 ἢ or, than; ἢ . . . ἢ . . . either . . .
 or . . .
 ἡγεμών ὁ leader
 ἡδέως pleasantly
 ἤδη already
 ἡδύς pleasant
 ἥλιος ὁ sun
 ἡμέρα ἡ day
 ἡμέρος gentle
 ἡμέτερος our
 ἡπειρος ἡ mainland
 θάλασσα ἡ sea
 θάνατος ὁ death
 θαυμάσιος wonderful
 θεά ἡ goddess
 θεός ὁ god
 θεράπων ὁ servant
 θέρος τό summer
 θήρ ὁ wild beast
 θηρεύω I hunt, pursue
 -θνήσκω I die, am killed
 θόρυβος ὁ noise
 Θράξ ὁ Thracian
 τρίξ ἡ hair
 θυγάτηρ ἡ daughter
 θύρα ἡ door
 θύω I sacrifice
 ἰδιώτης ὁ private person
 ἱερεὺς ὁ priest
 ἱερόν τό temple
 ἵημι I let go, throw
 ἰκνοῦμαι (-έομαι) I come

ἱμάτιον τό cloak
 ἵνα that, in order that
 ἵππεύς ὁ horseman
 ἵππος ὁ horse
 ἴσος equal
 ἵστημι I stand (*trans.*), place
 ἱστίον τό sail
 ἱστός ὁ mast
 ἰσχυρός strong
 ἰσχὺς ἡ strength
 ἰχθύς ὁ fish
 καθίστημι I set up
 καί and, also, even; καὶ... καὶ...
 both... and...
 καίπερ although
 καιρός ὁ fit time, opportunity
 κακός bad
 καλός beautiful
 καλῶ (-έω) I call
 κάμνω I labour
 καταβάλλω I throw down
 καταλείπω I leave behind
 κατατίθωμι I deposit
 κατέρχομαι I come down, return
 from exile
 κάτω beneath
 κελεύω I order
 κενός empty
 κεφαλή ἡ head
 κήρυξ ὁ herald
 κηρύσσω I proclaim
 κίνδυνος ὁ danger
 κλέπτης ὁ thief
 κολάζω I punish
 κομίζω I convey
 κόρη ἡ maiden
 κράτος τό force
 κρίνω I judge
 κριτής ὁ judge
 κρούω I strike
 κρύπτω I hide
 κτείνω I kill
 κτῶμαι (-άομαι) I acquire (*perf.*
 κέκτημαι I possess)
 κύων ὁ, ἡ dog
 κωλύω I prevent
 κώπη ἡ oar

λαγχάνω I get by lot
 Λακεδαίμων ἡ Sparta
 λαμβάνω I take, receive
 λαμπάς ἡ torch
 λανθάνω I lie hid, escape notice
 λέγω I say
 λειμών ὁ meadow
 λείπω I leave
 λέων ὁ lion
 λεώς ὁ people
 ληστεύω I plunder
 ληστής ὁ robber
 λίθος ὁ stone
 λιμὴν ὁ harbour
 λιμός ὁ famine
 λόγος ὁ word
 λούω I wash (*trans.*); λούομαι
 I wash (*intrans.*)
 λόφος ὁ hill
 λύκος ὁ wolf
 λύπη ἡ grief
 λύω I loose, release; (*mid.*) I
 ransom
 μακρός long
 μάλα very
 μαρτάνω I learn
 μάντις ὁ prophet
 μάρτυς ὁ, ἡ witness
 μάχη ἡ battle
 μάχομαι I fight
 μέγας great
 μέγεθος τό size
 μέλας black
 μένω I remain
 μέρος τό part
 μέσος middle
 μεταγινώσκω I change my mind
 μεταπέμπομαι I send for
 μέχρι until
 μὴ not
 μηδείς no one
 μῆν ὁ month
 μῆποτε never
 μήπω not yet
 μήτηρ ἡ mother
 μικρός small
 μισθός ὁ pay

μουσα ἡ Muse
 μῦθος ὁ story
 μωρία ἡ folly
 μωρός foolish

ναύαρχος ὁ admiral
 ναὺς ἡ ship
 ναύτης ὁ sailor
 νεανίας ὁ young man
 νέος young, new
 νεφέλη ἡ cloud
 νεώς ὁ shrine
 νῆσος ἡ island
 νίκη ἡ victory
 νικῶ (-άω) I conquer
 νομίζω I think
 νόμος ὁ law
 νόσος ἡ disease
 νοῦς ὁ mind
 νῦν now
 νύξ ἡ night

ξένος ὁ stranger
 ξίφος τό sword

ὁ the
 ὅδε this
 ὁδός ἡ road
 ὀδούς ὁ tooth
 οἶδα I know
 οἰκία ἡ house
 οἰκίζω I colonize
 οἰκοδόμημα τό building
 οἰκοδομῶ (-έω) I build
 οἶκος ὁ house
 οἰκῶ (-έω) I dwell
 οἶνος ὁ wine
 οἶος of what kind, such as; οἷός
 τε able
 οἶγομαι I have gone
 ὀλίγον little (*adv.*)
 ὀλίγος little (*adj.*); (P.) few
 ὀλλυμι I destroy
 ὀμνυμι I swear
 ὄνομα τό name
 ὄνυξ ὁ nail
 ὀξύς sharp
 ὄπλον τό arm
 ὁπότεν whence

ὅποι whither
 ὅποιος of what kind
 ὁπόςος how great
 ὁπότε when, whenever
 ὅπου where
 ὅπως how, in order that
 ὄρνις ὁ, ἡ bird
 ὄρος τό mountain
 ὄρος ὁ boundary
 ὀρῶ (-άω) I see
 ὅς who (*relative*); ἐν ᾧ while
 ἐξ οὗ from the time that, since
 ὅσος how great, (as great) as
 ὅστις who, whoever
 ὅστον τό bone
 ὅτε when
 ὅτι that, because, why
 οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ not
 οὐδέ not even; οὐ...οὐδέ neither
 ... nor

οὐδεὶς, no one
 οὐκέτι no longer
 οὖν therefore
 οὐποτε never
 οὐπω not yet
 οὖς τό ear
 οὔτε... οὔτε neither... nor
 οὗτος this
 οὕτω, οὕτως so, thus
 ὀφθαλμός ὁ eye
 ὄχλος ὁ crowd

πάθος τό suffering
 παιδεύω I educate
 παῖς ὁ, ἡ child
 παῖω I strike
 πάλαι of old
 παλαιός ancient
 παρά τό (*c. acc.*), from (*c. gen.*)
 παραδίδωμι I hand over
 παρασκευάζω I prepare
 παρθένος ἡ virgin
 πᾶς all, every
 πάσχω I suffer
 πατήρ ὁ father
 πατρίς ἡ fatherland
 παύω I stop (*trans.*); παύομαι
 I cease (*intrans. c. gen.*)

πέδαιαι fetters
 πεζός foot-soldier; οἱ πεζοί land
 army
 πείθω I persuade; πείθομαι I obey
 (*c. dat.*)
 πεινῶ (-ίω) I am hungry
 πέλεκυς ó axe
 πέμπω I send
 πένης poor
 πήχυς ó cubit, fore-arm
 πιέζω I crush, press hard
 πικρός bitter
 πίνω I drink
 πίπτω I fall
 πιστεύω I trust, believe (*c. dat.*)
 πιστός faithful
 πλέκω I weave
 πλέω I sail
 πληγή ή blow; πληγὰς λαμβάνω
 I am beaten
 πληθος τό number, multitude
 πλίνθος ή brick
 πλοῦς ó voyage
 πλούσιος rich
 πλοῦτος ó wealth
 πνεῦμα τό breath, breeze
 πνέω I blow
 πόθεν whence?
 ποῦ whither?
 ποιητής ó poet
 ποιμήν ó shepherd
 ποῖος of what kind?
 ποιῶ (-έω) I do, make: εὖ ποιῶ
 I benefit; κακῶς ποιῶ I in-
 jure
 πολέμιος ó enemy
 πόλεμος ó war
 πολεμῶ (-έω) I wage war
 πόλις ή city
 πολίτης ó citizen
 πολλά much (*adv.*)
 πολλάκις often
 πολὺς much; (P.) many
 πονηρός evil
 πορεύομαι I march
 πόσος how great?
 ποταμός ó river
 πότε when?

πότερον . . . ή whether . . . or
 (*interrog.*)
 ποῦ where?
 ποὺς ó foot
 πράγμα τό deed, affair
 πράξις ή action
 πράσσω I do, act; εὖ, κακῶς
 πράσσω I fare well, badly
 πρέσβυς ó old man; (P.) am-
 bassadors
 πρεσβύτεροι οἱ elders
 πρίν before (*conj.*)
 πρὸς to, towards (*c. acc.*)
 προβαίνω I advance
 προδίδωμι I betray
 προσβάλλω I attack (*c. dat.*)
 πρόσωπον τό countenance
 πύλη ή gate
 πυθάνομαι I ascertain, enquire
 πῶς how?

ῥάδιος easy
 ῥήτωρ ó orator
 ῥίπτω I throw

σάλπιγξ ή trumpet
 σαφής clear
 σεαυτάν, -ήν thyself
 σείω I shake
 σημαίνω I signal
 σημείον τό sign, standard
 σῖτος ó corn, food
 σκηνή ή tent
 σκηπτρον τό sceptre
 σκιά ή shadow
 σκότος τό darkness
 Σκύθης ó Scythian
 σός thy
 σοφία ή wisdom
 σοφίς wise
 σοφῶς wisely
 σπένδω I pour a libation
 σπονδή ή libation; (P.) truce,
 treaty
 στάσις ή faction, party
 στέλλω I despatch
 στέφανος ó crown
 στοά ή porch

στόλος *ὁ* expedition
 στρατεύω I make an expedition,
 serve as a soldier
 στρατηγός *ὁ* general
 στρατιά *ἡ* army
 στρατιώτης *ὁ* soldier
 στρατόπεδον τό camp
 στρατός *ὁ* army
 σύ thou
 συγγενής *ὁ* relation
 συγγιγνώσκω I pardon (*c. dat.*)
 συγγνώμη *ἡ* pardon; συγγνώμην
 ἔχω I pardon (*c. dat.*)
 συγγράφω I write a history of
 συμφορά *ἡ* calamity
 συνωμότης *ὁ* conspirator
 συστρατεύω I march with (*c. dat.*)
 σῶμα τό body
 σωφρόνως prudently
 σώφρων prudent

τάλας wretched
 ταμίας *ὁ* steward
 τάξις *ἡ* rank, order
 ταράσσω I confuse
 τάσσω I draw up, appoint
 ταῦρος *ὁ* bull
 τάφρος *ἡ* ditch
 ταχέως swiftly
 ταχύ swiftly
 ταχύς swift
 τε . . . καί both . . . and . . .
 τείνω I stretch
 τειχίζω I fortify
 τεῖχος τό fortification
 τεῖχος τό wall
 τέκνον τό child
 τέκτων *ὁ* carpenter, workman
 τέλος τό end
 τελῶ (-έω) I complete
 τέμνω I cut
 τέχνη *ἡ* art
 τίθημι I set, place
 τίκτω I bring forth
 τιμή *ἡ* honour
 τίμιος honourable
 τιμῶ (-άω) I honour
 τίς who?; τί why?

τις anyone
 τοιοῦτο *ὁ* of such a kind, such
 τοιοῦτος of such a kind, such
 τοξότης *ὁ* archer
 τόπος *ὁ* place
 τοσοῦτος so great
 τότε then
 τράπεζα *ἡ* table
 τρέπω I turn
 τρέφω I nourish
 τρέχω I run
 τρόπαιον τό trophy
 τρόπος *ὁ* way, manner
 τυγχάνω I happen
 τύραννος *ὁ* tyrant
 ὑγιής healthy
 ὕδωρ τό water
 υἱός *ὁ* son
 ὕλη *ἡ* wood
 ὑμέτερος your
 ὑπισχνοῦμαι (-έομαι) I promise
 ὑπό by (*agent*) (*c. gen.*)
 ὕς *ὁ*, *ἡ* pig
 ὑψηλός high
 φαίνω I make clear; φαίνομαι
 I appear
 φάλαγξ *ἡ* phalanx, column
 φέρω I bear
 φεύγω I flee
 φημί I say
 φθάνω I anticipate
 φθείρω I destroy
 φίλιος friendly
 φίλος *ὁ* friend
 φιλῶ (-έω) I love
 φλόξ *ἡ* flame
 φόβος *ὁ* fear
 φοβῶ (-έω) I frighten; φοβοῦμαι
 (-έομαι) I fear
 φονεὺς *ὁ* murderer
 φρόνη *ἡ* mind
 φρόνιμος wise
 φυγάς *ὁ* exile
 φύλαξ *ὁ* guard
 φυλάσσω I guard
 φύσις *ἡ* nature
 φύω I produce, grow

χαλεπός hard, difficult
 χαρίεις graceful
 χάρις ἡ grace, thanks
 χειμὼν ὁ winter
 χεῖρ ἡ hand
 χθών ἡ ground
 χιτὼν ὁ shirt, tunic
 χιών ἡ snow
 χρήμα τό thing; (P.) wealth
 χρήσιμος useful
 χρηστός good, excellent
 χρόνος ὁ time; ὅσον χρόνον as
 long as, while
 χρυσοῦς golden
 χρῶμαι (-άομαι) I use (c. *dat.*)
 χώρα ἡ land, country

χωρίον τό post, spot
 ψευδής false
 ψῆφος ἡ pebble, vote
 ψυχή ἡ soul, life
 ὦ Ο
 ὠθῶ (-έω) I push
 ὤμος savage
 ὥρα ἡ season
 ὥς that, in order that, when; (as
prep. with persons only) to
 (c. *acc.*); ὥς τάχιστα as quickly
 as possible
 ὥστε so that
 ὠφέλιμος serviceable

ENGLISH—GREEK

able οἶός τε
 acquire, I κτῶμαι (-άομαι)
 act, I πράσσω
 action πράξις ἡ
 admiral ναύαρχος ὁ
 advance, I προβαίνω
 affair πρᾶγμα τό
 age αἰών ὁ
 aged γεραίός
 air, lower ἀήρ ὁ
 air, upper αἰθήρ ὁ
 all πᾶς
 allow, I ἐδῶ (-άω)
 already ἤδη
 also καί
 although καίπερ
 always ἀεί
 am, I εἰμί
 ambassadors πρέσβεις οἱ
 ancient παλαιός
 and καί
 announce, I ἀγγέλλω
 anticipate, I φθάνω
 appear, I φαίνομαι
 appoint, I τάσσω
 Arabian Ἀραβία ὁ

archer τοξότης ὁ
 arm ὅπλον τό
 army στρατιά ἡ, στρατός ὁ
 arrive, I ἀφικνοῦμαι (-έομαι)
 art τέχνη ἡ
 as ὥς; as quickly as possible ὥς
 τάχιστα
 ascertain, I πυνθάνομαι
 assembly ἐκκλησία ἡ
 Athenian Ἀθηναῖος
 attack, I προσβίλλω (c. *dat.*),
 ἐπιτίθεμαι (c. *dat.*)
 axe πέλεκυς ὁ

bad κακός
 barbarian βάρβαρος ὁ
 battle μάχη ἡ
 bear, I φέρω
 beaten, I am πληγὰς λαμβάνω
 beautiful καλός
 because ὅτι
 become, I γίνομαι
 before (conj.) πρὶν
 beginning ἀρχή ἡ
 believe, I πιστεύω (c. *dat.*)
 beneath κάτω

benefit, I εὖ ποιῶ (-έω)
 betray, I προδίδωμι
 bird ὄρνις ὁ, ἡ
 bitter πικρός
 black μέλας
 blow πληγὴ ἡ
 blow, I πνέω
 body σῶμα τό
 bone ὀστοῦν τό
 both . . . and καί . . . καί . . . ;
 . . . τε . . . καί . . .
 boundary ὄρος ὁ
 brave ἀνδρῆσιος
 breath πνεῦμα τό
 breeze πνεῦμα τό
 brick πλινθος ἡ
 bridge γέφυρα ἡ
 bring forth, I τίκτω
 brother ἀδελφός ὁ
 build, I οἰκοδομῶ (-έω)
 building οἰκοδόμημα τό
 bull ταῦρος ὁ
 but δέ, ἀλλά
 by (*agent*) ὑπό (*c. gen.*)

calamity συμφορά ἡ
 call, I καλῶ (-έω)
 camp στρατόπεδον τό
 can, I δύναμαι
 capture, I αἰρῶ (-έω)
 carpenter τέκτων ὁ
 caught, I ἀμείβομαι
 cause αἰτία ἡ
 cave ἄντρον τό
 cease, I παύομαι (*c. gen.*)
 chariot ἄρμα τό
 child τέκνον τὸ; παῖς ὁ, ἡ
 childless ἄπαις
 citizen πολίτης ὁ
 city πόλις ἡ
 clear δηλός, σαφής
 clear, I make δηλῶ (-ύω), φαίνω
 cloak ἱμάτιον τό
 cloud νεφέλη ἡ
 colonize, I οἰκίζω
 column φάλαγξ ἡ
 come, I ἔρχομαι, ἰκνύμαι (-έο-

μαι); I come down κατέρχομαι;
 I come in εἰσέρχομαι
 companion ἐταῖρος ὁ
 complete, I τελῶ (-έω)
 confuse, I ταράσσω
 conquer, I νικῶ (-άω)
 conspirator συνωμότης ὁ
 contend, I ἀγωνίζω
 contest ἀγών ὁ, ἀμιλλα ἡ
 convey, I κομίζω
 corn σῖτος ὁ
 counsel βουλὴ ἡ
 countenance πρόσσωπον τό
 country χώρα ἡ; (fatherland)
 πατρίς ἡ
 courage ἀρετὴ ἡ
 course δρόμος ὁ
 cow βοῦς ἡ
 cowardly δειλός
 crowd ὄχλος ὁ
 crown στέφανος ὁ
 crush, I πιέζω
 cubit πῆχυς ὁ
 cunning, δεινός
 cut, I τέμνω

danger κίνδυνος ὁ
 darkness σκοτός τό
 dart βέλος τό
 daughter θυγάτηρ ἡ
 day ἡμέρα ἡ
 death θάνατος ὁ
 deceive, I ἀπατῶ (-άω)
 deed πρᾶγμα τό
 deity δαίμων ὁ, ἡ
 deposit, I κατατίθημι
 desolate ἔρημος
 despatch, I στέλλω
 destroy, I ὀλλυμι, φθείρω, ἀπόλλυ-
 μι, διαφθείρω
 die, I ἀποθνήσκω
 difficult χαλεπός
 difficulty ἀπορία ἡ
 disease νόσος ἡ
 disobedient ἀπειθής
 ditch τάφρος ἡ
 do, I πράσσω, ποιῶ (-έω)
 dog κύων ὁ, ἡ

door θύρα ἡ	fear, I φοβοῦμαι (-έομαι)
double διπλοῦς	fetters πέδαι αἱ
draw up, I τάσσω	few ὀλίγοι
dress ἐσθής ἡ	field ἀγρός ὁ
drink, I πίνω	fight, I μάχομαι
drive, I ἐλαύνω	find, I εὕρισκω
dwell, I οἰκῶ (-έω)	fish ἰχθύς ὁ
each ἕκαστος	fit time καιρός ὁ
ear οὖς τό	flame φλόξ ἡ
earth γῆ ἡ	flee, I φεύγω
easy ῥαδίος	flower ἄνθος τό
eat, I ἐσθίω	follow, I ἔπομαι (<i>c. dat.</i>)
educate, I παιδεύω	folly μωρία ἡ
eel ἔγχελυς ὁ	food σίτος ὁ
either . . . or ἢ . . . ἢ . . .	foolish μωρός
elders πρεσβύτεροι οἱ	foot πούς ὁ
empire ἀρχή ἡ	foot-soldier πεζός ὁ
empty κενός	force κράτος τό
end τέλος τό	fore-arm πῆχυς ὁ
enemy πολέμιος ὁ	form εἶδος τό
enquire, I πυνθάνομαι	fortification τεῖχος τό
enslave, I δουλῶ (-ώω)	fortify, I τειχίζω
equal ἴσος	fortunate εὐτυχής
err, I ἀμαρτάνω	free ἐλεύθερος
escape notice, I λανθάνω (λανθάνω εἰσερχόμενος I enter un- noticed)	friend φίλος ὁ
even καί	friendly φίλιος
evening ἑσπέρα ἡ	frighten, I φοβῶ (-έω)
every πᾶς	from παρά (<i>c. gen.</i>); away from ἀπό (<i>c. gen.</i>); out of ἐκ (ἐξ) (<i>c. gen.</i>)
evil κακός	Fury Ἑρινύς ἡ
exile φυγὰς ὁ; I come back from exile κατέρχομαι	gate πύλη ἡ
expedition στόλος ὁ	general στρατηγός ὁ
expedition, I make an στρατεύω	gentle ἡμερος
eye ὀφθαλμός ὁ	get by lot, I λαγχάνω
faction στάσις ἡ	get to know, I γινώσκω
faithful πιστός	giant γίγας ὁ
fall, I πίπτω	gift δῶρον τό
false ψευδής	give, I δίδωμι
family γένος τό	go, I βαίνω, βλώσκω
famine λιμός ὁ	go, I shall εἶμι; I shall go away ἀπειμι; I have gone οἶχομαι
fare well, I εὖ πράσσω; I fare badly κακῶς πράσσω	god θεός ὁ
father πατήρ ὁ	goddess θεά ἡ
fatherland πατρίς ἡ	golden χρυσοῦς
fear φόβος ὁ	good ἀγαθός
	grace χάρις ἡ

graceful, <i>χαρίεις</i>	if <i>εἰ, εἰάν</i>
great <i>μέγας</i> ; how great? <i>πόσος</i> ,	in <i>ἐν</i> (<i>c. dat.</i>)
<i>ὁπόσος</i> ; as great as <i>ὅσος</i> ; so	increase, I <i>αὐξάνω</i> (<i>trans.</i>)
great <i>τοσοῦτος</i>	injure, I <i>κακῶς ποιῶ</i> (-έω)
Greece <i>Ἑλλάς ἡ</i>	into <i>εἰς</i> (<i>c. acc.</i>)
Greek <i>Ἑλλην ὁ</i>	invade, I <i>εἰσβάλλω</i>
grief <i>λύπη ἡ</i>	island <i>νῆσος ἡ</i>
ground <i>χθών ἡ</i>	judge <i>κριτής ὁ</i>
grow, I <i>φύω</i> (<i>trans.</i>)	judge, I <i>κρίνω</i>
guard <i>φύλαξ ὁ</i>	just <i>δίκαιος</i>
guard, I <i>φυλάσσω</i>	justice <i>δική ἡ</i>
hair <i>θρίξ ἡ</i>	kill, I <i>κτείνω, ἀποκτείνω</i> ; I am
hand <i>χεῖρ ἡ</i>	killed <i>θνήσκω, ἀποθνήσκω</i>
hand over, I <i>παραδίδωμι</i>	kind, of what? <i>ποῖος; ὁποῖος</i>
happen, I <i>τυγχάνω</i>	kindly <i>εὐφρων</i>
happy <i>εὐδαίμων</i>	king <i>βασιλεὺς ὁ</i>
harbour <i>λιμὴν ὁ</i>	king, I am <i>βασιλεύω</i> (<i>c. gen.</i>)
hard <i>χαλεπός</i>	knee <i>γόνυ τό</i>
have, I <i>ἔχω</i>	know, I <i>οἶδα</i>
he <i>οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος</i>	labour, I <i>κάμνω</i>
head <i>κεφαλὴ ἡ</i>	lacking <i>ἐνδείης</i> (<i>c. gen.</i>)
healthy <i>ὕγις</i>	land <i>χώρα ἡ</i>
hear, I <i>ἀκούω</i>	land army <i>πεζοὶ οἱ</i>
help <i>βοήθεια ἡ</i>	laugh, I <i>γελῶ</i> (-άω)
herald <i>κήρυξ ὁ</i>	laughter <i>γέλως ὁ</i>
here <i>ἐνθάδε</i>	law <i>νόμος ὁ</i>
hide, I <i>κρύπτω</i>	lead, I <i>ἄγω</i>
high <i>ὕψηλός</i>	leader <i>ἡγεμὼν ὁ</i>
hill <i>λόφος</i>	learn, I <i>μανθάνω</i>
him, her, it <i>αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό</i>	leave, I <i>λείπω</i> ; I leave behind
himself <i>ἑαυτόν</i>	<i>καταλείπω</i>
honour <i>τιμὴ ἡ</i>	let, I <i>ἐῶ</i> (-άω)
honour, I <i>τιμῶ</i> (-ίω)	let go, I <i>ἵημι, ἀφίημι</i>
honourable <i>τίμιος</i>	letter <i>ἐπιστολή ἡ</i>
hope <i>ἐλπίς ἡ</i>	libation <i>σπονδή ἡ</i>
hope, I <i>ἐλπίζω</i>	lie hid, I <i>λανθάνω</i>
horse <i>ἵππος ὁ</i>	life <i>ψυχὴ ἡ</i>
horseman <i>ἵππεύς ὁ</i>	lion <i>λέων ὁ</i>
hostile <i>ἐχθρός</i>	little (<i>adj.</i>) <i>μικρός</i>
house <i>οἰκία ἡ, οἶκος ὁ</i>	little (<i>adv.</i>) <i>μικρόν, ὀλίγον</i>
how? <i>πῶς;</i>	live, I <i>ζῶ</i> (-άω)
how <i>ὥς</i>	long <i>μακρός</i>
human being <i>ἄνθρωπος ὁ, ἡ</i>	loose, I <i>λύω</i>
hungry, I am <i>πεινῶ</i> (-άω)	lord <i>δεσπότης ὁ</i>
hunt <i>θηρεύω</i>	love <i>ἔρως ὁ</i>
hurt <i>βλάπτω</i>	love, I <i>φιλῶ</i> (-έω)
I <i>ἐγώ</i>	

mad ἄφρων
 maiden κόρη ἡ
 mainland ἡπειρος ἡ
 make, I ποιῶ (-έω)
 man ἀνὴρ ὁ, ἄνθρωπος ὁ, ἡ
 manner τρόπος
 many πολὺς
 march, I πορεύομαι, στρατεύω; I
 march with συστρατεύω (c.
 dat.)
 market-place ἀγορά ἡ
 marry, I γαμῶ (-έω)
 mast ἱστός ὁ
 master δεσπότης ὁ
 meadow λειμὼν ὁ
 merchant ἔμπορος ὁ
 messenger ἄγγελος ὁ
 middle μέσος; the middle of the
 city μέση ἡ πόλις
 milk γάλα τό
 mind νοῦς ὁ, φρήν ἡ; I change
 my mind μεταγινώσκω
 month μῆν ὁ
 mother μήτηρ ἡ
 mountain ὄρος τό
 much (adv.) πολὺς
 much (adv.) πολὺ
 multitude πλῆθος τό
 murderer φονεὺς ὁ
 Muse μουσα ἡ
 my ἐμός
 myself ἐμαυτόν, -ήν

 nail ὄνυξ ὁ
 name ὄνομα τό
 nature φύσις ἡ
 near (adv.) ἐγγύς
 necessary, it is δεῖ (impers.)
 neighbour γείτων ὁ
 neither . . . nor οὔτε . . . οὔτε
 never, οὔποτε, μήποτε
 new νέος
 night νύξ ἡ
 noble εὐγενής
 noise θόρυβος ὁ
 no one, none οὐδεὶς, μηδεὶς
 not οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, μή
 not even οὐδέ, μηδέ

not yet οὐπω, μήπω
 nourish, I τρέφω
 now νῦν
 number πλῆθος τό

 O ὦ
 oar κώπη ἡ
 obey, I πείθομαι (c. dat.)
 often πολλάκις
 old man γέρον ὁ, πρέσβυς ὁ
 (singular only)
 old woman γράυς ἡ
 old, of πάλαι
 one, the (of two) ἕτερος
 opinion δόξα ἡ
 opportunity καιρός ὁ
 or ἢ
 orator ῥήτωρ ὁ
 order τάξις ἡ
 order, I κελεύω
 other ἄλλος
 other, the (of two) ἕτερος
 our ἡμέτερος
 out of ἐκ, ἐξ (c. gen.)
 ox βοῦς ὁ

 pain ἄλγος τό
 pardon συγγνώμη ἡ
 pardon, I συγγνώμην ἔχω (c. dat.),
 συγγινώσκω (c. dat.)
 part μέρος τό
 party στάσις ἡ
 pay μισθός ὁ
 peace εἰρήνη ἡ
 pebble ψιφίς ἡ
 people λαός ὁ
 perceive, I αἰσθάνομαι
 persuade, I πείθω
 phalanx φάλαγξ ἡ
 pig ὄς ὁ, ἡ
 place τόπος ὁ
 place, I τίθημι
 plan βουλὴ ἡ
 pleasant ἡδύς
 pleasantly ἡδέως
 plunder, I ληστεύω
 poet ποιήτης ὁ
 poor πένυς

porch στοά ἡ	sail, I πλέω
possess, I κέκτημαι	sailor ναύτης ὁ
post τάξις ἡ	salt ἅλς ὁ, ἡ
pour a libation, I σπένδω	same ὁ αὐτός
power δύναμις ἡ	savage ὤμος
pray, I εὐχομαι	say, I λέγω, φημί
prepare, I παρασκευάζω	sceptre σκήπτρον τό
press hard, I πιέζω	Scythian Σκύθης ὁ
prevent, I κωλύω	sea θάλασσα ἡ
priest ἱερέυς ὁ	season ὥρα ἡ
prison δεσμοτήριον τό	see ὁρῶ (-άω)
prisoner δεσμώτης ὁ	seek, I ζητῶ (-έω)
private person ιδιώτης ὁ	seem, I δοκῶ (-έω)
proclaim, I κηρύσσω	seems good, it δοκεῖ
promise, I ὑπισχνούμαι (-έομαι)	send, I πέμπω; I send away
prophet μάντις ὁ	ἀποπέμπω, ἀφίημι; I send for
prove, I δηλῶ (-όω)	μεταπέμπομαι
provisions ἐπιτήδεια τά	serpent δράκων ὁ
prudent σώφρων	servant θεράπων ὁ
prudently σωφρόνως	serve as a soldier, I στρατεύω
punish, I κολάζω	set, I τίθημι
pursue, I θηρεύω	set up, I καθίστημι
push, I ώθῶ (-έω)	shadow σκιά ἡ
race γένος τό	shake, I σείω
raise, I αἴρω	shameful αἰσχρός
rank τάξις ἡ	shape εἶδος τό
ransom, I λύομαι	sharp ὀξύς
ready ἔτοιμος	shepherd ποιμήν ὁ
receive, I λαμβάνω, δέχομαι	shield ἀσπίς ἡ
relation συγγενής	ship ναῦς ἡ
release, I λύω	shut χιτῶν ὁ
remain, I μένω	short βραχύς
reputation δόξα ἡ	shout βοή ἡ
revolt, I make to ἀφίστημι	shout, I βοῶ (-άω)
rich πλούσιος	show φαίνω, δηλῶ (-ύω)
river ποταμός ὁ	shrine νεώς ὁ
road ὁδός ἡ	sign σημεῖον τό
robber ληστής ὁ	signal, I σημαίνω
rule, I ἄρχω (<i>c. gen.</i>)	silver ἀργύριον
ruler ἄρχων ὁ	silver (<i>adj.</i>) ἀργυρούς
run, I τρέχω	since ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ
runner δρομέυς ὁ	single ἀπλοῦς
running δρόμος ὁ	size μέγεθος τό
rustic ἀγροίκος ὁ	slave δούλος ὁ
sacrifice, I θύω	slave, I am a δουλεύω (<i>c. dat.</i>)
safe ἀσφαλής	small μικρός
sail ιστίον τό	snow χιών ἡ
	so οὕτω, οὕτως

so that ὥστε
 soldier στρατιώτης ὁ
 son υἱός ὁ
 soul ψυχή ἡ
 Sparta Λακεδαιμόνων ἡ
 spear δόρυ τό
 spot χωρίον τό
 spring ἔαρ (*gen.* ἡρος) τό
 stand, I (*trans.*) ἵστημι; (*intrans.*)
 ἕστηκα
 standard σημεῖον τό
 star ἀστήρ ὁ
 statue ἀνδριάνς ὁ
 steward ταμίης ὁ
 stone λίθος ὁ
 stop, I (*trans.*) παύω; (*intrans.*)
 παύομαι (*c. gen.*)
 story μῦθος ὁ
 stranger ξένος ὁ
 strength ἰσχὺς ἡ
 stretch, I τείνω
 strife ἔρις ἡ
 strike, I παίω
 submit, I ἐνιδίδωμι
 such τοιοῦτος, τοιοῦσδε; such as οἷος
 suffer, I πάσχω
 suffering πάθος τό
 summer θέρος τό
 sun ἥλιος ὁ
 swear, I ὀμνυμι
 sweet γλυκὺς
 swift ταχύς
 swiftly ταχύ, ταχέως
 sword ξίφος τό
 table τράπεζα ἡ
 tablet δέλτος ἡ
 take, I αἱρῶ (-έω), λαμβάνω
 teach, I διδάσκω
 teacher διδάσκαλος ὁ
 temple ἱερόν τό
 tent σκηνή ἡ
 terrible δεινός
 than ἢ
 thanks χάρις ἡ
 that ἐκεῖνος
 that ὅτι
 that, in order ἵνα, ὅπως, ὥς

that, so ὥστε
 the ὁ
 then τότε
 there ἐκεῖ
 therefore οὖν
 thief κλέπτης ὁ
 thing χρῆμα τό
 think, I νομίζω
 thirst, I διψῶ (-άω)
 this οὗτος, ὅδε
 thou σύ
 Thracian Θραξ ὁ
 throw, I βάλλω, ρίπτω, ἵημι;
 I throw out ἐκβάλλω; I throw
 down καταβάλλω
 thus οὕτω, οὕτως
 thy σός
 thyself σεαυτόν, -ήν
 time χρόνος ὁ; I spend time
 διάγω
 to εἰς, πρὸς, παρά; ὡς *with persons*
 only; (*all c. acc.*)
 tongue γλῶσσα ἡ
 tooth ὀδούς ὁ
 torch λαμπάς ἡ
 towards πρὸς (*c. acc.*)
 town ἄστυ τό
 trade ἐμπορία ἡ
 treaty σπονδαί αἱ
 tree δένδρον τό
 tribe ἔθνος τό
 trophy τρόπαιον τό
 truce σπονδαί αἱ
 true ἀληθής
 trumpet σάλπιγξ ἡ
 trust, I πιστεύω (*c. dat.*)
 tunic χιτὼν ὁ
 turn, I τρέπω
 tyrant τύραννος ὁ
 ugly αἰσχυρός
 unjust ἀδικος
 unjustly, I act ἀδικῶ (-έω)
 until ἕως, μέχρι
 unwilling ἄκων
 up ἄνω
 use, I χρῶμαι (-όμαι) (*c. dat.*)
 useful χρησίμος

very μάλα	why? τί; ὅτι
victory νίκη ἡ	wild beast θήρ ὁ
virgin παρθένος ἡ	willing ἐκών
virtue ἀρετή ἡ	willing, I am ἐθέλω
vote ψήφος ἡ	wind ἄνεμος ὁ
voyage πλοῦς ὁ	wine οἶνος ὁ
	winter χειμῶν ὁ
wall τεῖχος τό	wisdom σοφία ἡ
want ἀπορία ἡ	wise σοφός
war πόλεμος ὁ	wisely σοφῶς
war, I wage πολεμῶ (-έω)	wish, I ἐθέλω, βούλομαι
wash, I (<i>trans.</i>) λούω; (<i>intrans.</i>) λούομαι	within ἔσω
water ὕδωρ τό	witness μάρτυς ὁ, ἡ
way τρόπος ὁ, ὁδός ἡ	wolf λύκος ὁ
weak ἀσθενής	woman γυνή ἡ
wealth πλοῦτος ὁ, χρήματα τά	wonderful θαυμάσιος
weave, I πλέκω	wood ὕλη ἡ
well εὖ	word λόγος ὁ, ἔπος τό
well-disposed εὖνους	work ἔργον τό
when ὅτε, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή	workman τέκτων ὁ
when? πότε	worthy ἄξιος
whence? πόθεν; ὁπόθεν	wretched τάλας
whenever ὅποτε	write, I γράφω; I write a history of συγγράφω
where? ποῦ; ὅπου	wrong, I do ἀδικῶ (-έω)
whether . . . or (<i>interrog.</i>) πότε- ρον . . . ἢ	year ἔτος τό
while ἐν ᾧ, ἕως, ὅσον χρόνον	yoke ζυγόν τό
whither ποῖ; ὅποι	young νέος
who ὅς	young man νεανίας ὁ
who? τίς;	your ὑμέτερος
whoever ὅστις	Zeus Ζεὺς ὁ

PRINTED IN
GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
OXFORD
BY
JOHN JOHNSON
PRINTER
TO THE
UNIVERSITY